IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 55,966.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*31st May	MANCUA.....	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st June.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz...	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
China	6017..	N. Giurovich	30th May
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Lova	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka.....1695 Friday 30th May 6 a.m. direct.
Dumra .....1695 Thurs. 5th June. 9 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Chaubar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	„ 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'selles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	8 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 „	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 „	27 „	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 „	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London †	9000	2 Oct.	8 „	22-23 „	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 „	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 „	18 „	3 Nov	.....
City of York* New Twin Screw† ...	7810	21 „	29 „	13 „	.....
Trafford Hall*	90 0	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 „	.....
City of Athens*	5321	12 „	21 „	7 Dec.	.....
	7594	25 „	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st cla. Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Heien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager,

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

POINTS to look for in your new piano and which are essential qualities.

* TONE
** TOUCH
*** POWER
**** DURABILITY
***** SUITABILITY
TO INDIAN CLIMATE.

You do not know what a really artiste Piano is, if you have not tried a

BLUTHNER.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BLUTHNER PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PALASDHARI-KHOPOLI BRANCH.

IT is notified for information that the PALASDHARI-KHOPOLI BRANCH will not be CLOSED for traffic during the monsoon.

2. The existing service of trains will continue to be run, and all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic will be dealt with.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1913.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898. NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME XXXI.

WHEREAS a Notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, being Scheme No. XXXI was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazettes" of the 9th May, 1907 and the 13th June, 1907, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by (inter-alia) a Statement specifying the lands proposed to be acquired therefore and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an Improvement can be made in the said Scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

And whereas the said Scheme so altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain lands other than those specified in the aforesaid Statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been altered by the inclusion in the Scheme of the areas hereinafter described and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the areas newly included in the altered Scheme are as follows :—

(1st). A triangular piece of land having an area of 62 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2045 and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2045, on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the West and South by properties bearing New Survey No. 2044.

2nd). A piece of land having an area of 32 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2047, and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the North-West and South by property specified in the aforesaid statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme and bearing New Survey No. 2042, and

(3rd). A triangular piece of land having an area of 60 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2047 and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the South-West by property specified in the aforesaid statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said scheme and bearing New Survey No. 2042.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road within the Fort, Bombay is the place where the particulars of the alterations in the said Scheme, a Map No. 31, dated the 17th day of April 1913, of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional plots of land now proposed to be acquired are hatched red on the said Map and are thereon marked with the letters A, C and D respectively.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1913.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

INDIAN PRODUCE.

ARTHUR BODEN and Co., 18, Chapel Street, Liverpool, England, well-known old-established firm of PRODUCE BROKERS are OPEN to accept Agencies. Principals only. Write as above.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 P. M.

GEORGIE CORLASS
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HARRY QUININGBOROUGH

With an entirely new programme.

OUR GREAT FILM

SARAH BERNHARDT
AS
QUEEN BESS.

WIFFLES.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 619-621, Case No. 17, Dongri Street.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th May, 1913.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✕ THERAPION ✕
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

NEW PROGRAMME. "EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

UP SAN JUAN HILL.

A STIRRING STORY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLT.
VIVID AND REALISTIC BATTLE-SCENES.

SEE ALSO :—

MEXICAN'S REVENGE — A Californian Drama.
FOR HER SISTER'S SAKE — Ingenious Comedy.
FOOLSHEAD'S SWEETHEART — A Picture to make you Scream.
TRANSFORMATION — Coloured Magical Effects.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

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IN THE PRESS — PRICE Rs. 5

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission

Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes.—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

GONCUROL

A GENUINE Specific for the CURE OF ALL URINARY DISCHARGES.

STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.

THE GONCUROL AGENCY,
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BOMBAY.

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for service in the Khairpur State. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to the Wazir Khairpur State, Sind.

WANTED for the Dyal Singh College (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE, pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY, pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present), pay up to 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the Undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to—

T. L. VASWANI,
Principal, Dyal Singh College.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

TO BE LET.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market

for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

Hull, England.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage
Obtainable Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
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Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
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Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander G. H. Finnis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, which port she left on the 15th May and called at Hengain. She brought in tow the R. I. M. launch Elephanta from the latter port.

The steamer Dulwich, 2115 tons, Captain B. Cobb, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh etc. viaKarachi, with a general cargo, 20 cabin and 110 deck passengers.

The steamer Dan, 2758 tons, Captain M. Cochiel, sailed yesterday for Servala, with a general cargo.

The steamer Nordmark, 3,173 tons, Captain H. Linning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg witb a general cargo.

The steamer Sutherland, 2,274 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamber, sailed yesterday for Bushire via Karachi with a general cargo 3 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain T. Craft, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo,

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Le Touche ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Ward .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 28.

Cloutsham...3075 Weddess ...W & A G and Co
Clan Macalister.....3065Clark .....J F and Co
Coimbra .... 2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
City of Naples .....8414 Pine.....K N and Co
Euryalus ...2286 Williams.....M M and Co
Itonus.....8401Sufferin .....F F and Co
Hannington Court .....2217 Wilson.... .. W and A G and Co
Hohenfels.....3408 Sintz...W and A G and Co
Koronna.....2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4603 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lancefield.....3671 Meikle .....T M & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Mantua.....596 6 .....Vibert.....P & O Co
Massilia...3350 Thomson ...W and A G and Co
Nawab.....2041 Kaas .....T M and Co
Ninian.....4068 Williams .....
Nordmark...3173 Leinning...W and AG and Co
Ormidale ... 2305 Thomson ...W & A G & Co
Oolobavia .....3437 Baddick .....M M and Co
President... ...2086 Schmidt .....A S & Co
Rahmani 1872 .....Mc Intyre.....T M & Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones ... .T M and Co
Sutherland...2274 Longstaff ...The Bombay Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryan .....C M and Sons
Uganda.....3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co
Ville-de-Bordeaux...3004...Giulloh ...J M & Co
Wardenfels ...2792 Spillman.....T M & Co
Warturm.....3127 Krull .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co
Zamoni .....2472 Driver.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
& E City of Madrid ...	3134	Snow...	3'-5	.....	K N & Co
B Clan Macintyre...	3052	East...	J Finlay & Co		
F Kohistan	2919	Owen ...	D'kirk	31-5...	M M and Co
G Firozi.....	2029	Primrose.....	T M and Co		
H Abaris	1880	Hippon.....	T M & Co		
K Indo Maru...	2975	Nemoto...	Kobe...	2-6 ...	O S Kaisha
M Kaloma ...	3209	Keasley ...	New Year ...	28-5	W & A G & Co
O Linga	949	Butler	M M and Co		
P Weissenfels	2438	Khumchaff ...	Bremen	5-6...	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra ...2129 Chersich .....Trieste... 2-6...A L S N Co
2 Middleban Castle.2869 Walters...T M &Co
3 Ormiston ...3147 Hamilton...Hull..... 31-5 J F & Co
4 Lindula ...2118 Walsh ...Durban ...29-5 .. M M & Co
6 Westminister ...2764 Williams...T M & Co
7 Don of Kelly ...2877 White...K N and Co
8 Kish...3148 Robertson ...Hamburg...27-5 W & A G and Co
9 Devanha.....4785 Hickey...P and O Co
9 Baron Balfour...2552Symonds...K N & Co
10 & 11 Kawachi Maru ...3321Christiansen... Kobe...28-5...N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 China.....4161 Tocque ... ...P & O Co
14 Kasara .....504 Burbridge...Bus ..29-5... M M & Co
15 China.....3842 Giurovich .....A L S N Co H W V D
Dwarka .....758 Moxon .....M M and Co M W D D
Quiloe.....4941 Cole...Akyab.....29-5..... M M & Co

Offside M

9 Beckburgen.....2447 deHond ..... James Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Nordmark ...	Leinning...	H'burg, Apr 18
	Sutherland ...	Longstaff...	Calcutta May 17
	RIMS Lawrence	Finnis	B'shire, May 15
	RIMS Pleiades	Manfield ...	H'gain, May 21

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Putiala	Bamber	Bu hire dul
	Montebello...	Croft	Karachi
	Uganda	Hoey wood	Karachi
	Dan.....	Cchiel ...	Servala
	Dulwich	Cobb	Karachi

The steamer Kasara, Captain Burbridge, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Busreh etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Korrana, for Liverpool etc.
" Lancefield, for Liverpool etc.
" Hohenfels, for Calcutta.
" Ville-de-Bordeaux, for Dunkirk.
a " Cabota, for Calcutta.
a " Ambra, for Trieste.
a " Royal Prince, for Liverpool etc.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Co's steamer "Kanzler," left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you mise trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—7 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dwadkar and Co; 122 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 43 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 94 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,360 cwts oil cake, New Mofussil Co; 1,000 cwts groundnut cakes, L Abercrombie and Co; 1,285 cwts linseed oil cake, Buch and Co; 1,040 cwts linseed oil cake, S Pestonji and Co; 5,160 bales; wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 35 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—12,000 cwts wheat, 1,980 cwts masoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—8,160 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 16,400 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram, and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—2 bales woolen carpets, H Cawasji; 7 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 bales printed curtains, King King and Co; 3 1-4 cwts Ivory, H Jamal and Co; 3 cwts bees wax, R M Abdoolcader and Co; 110 cwts M O P shells, M Jafferbhoy; 90 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales woolen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 3 cases cotton curtains, B J Bhamgara.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Mantua s—1 bale woolen carpets, H Cawasji.

FOR HULL.

Cloutsham s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Devchand and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 20,000 cwts cotton seed A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westminister s—250 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabolams, L Pragji; 5,500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas.

Koranna s—2,000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji and Co.

Ville de Bordeaux s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 10,000 cwts rapeseed, 5,440 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOK NEW YORK.

Kalomo s—125 cwts myrabolats J N Billimoria and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Wertenfels s—1,250 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, C Trading Co; 126 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

FOR STETTIN.

Weissenfels s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcck and Co,

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—110 bales cotton, A F and C Corporation.

FOR HONGKONG.

Weissenfels s—200 cwts poppyseed, 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 440 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 210 cwts turmeric, B and Krause; 7,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, S Cooverji and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 200 cwts eashewnuts, 199 cwts turmeric, 15 cwts pista, R Jewandas and Co.

Kawachi Maru s—76 cwts myrabollams, 31 cwts fennel seeds, P D Gotta.

FOR NAPLES.

Abaris s—2,460 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Ambra s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ambra s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

China s—12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 cwts bone sinews, C Mody and Co.

Cleopatra —342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, Bombay Co; 87 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 125 cwts gum olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co.

LEGHORN

Den of Kelly—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

POR GENOA.

Den of Kelly s—255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, A F and C Corporation, 20 cwts gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE

China s—1,560 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FRUME.

China s—6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA

Cleopatra s—175 cwts gum olibanum, J Dossa.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—30 cwts turmeric, 30 cwts groundnuts, 6 cwts ginger, S B and A D Bassons.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,030 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indo Maru s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE

Indo Maru —350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 535 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 2,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,700 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 28.

Steamer Massilia from Liverpool Agents W and A Graham and Co—55 casks tiles, 1,078 casks cement, 16 bags soda ash, 20 cases bleaching powder, 42 drums, 400 cases nitric acid, 1,100 cases sulphuric acid, 23 drums caustic soda, 39 pkgs rope, 4 bales rope, 2 cases rope, 3 cases nails, 476 crates bottles, 8 cases hollow glass, 23 casks gum, 625 hhds ale, 50 cases beer, 10 cases gin, 25 cases rum, 80 cases wine, 1,165 cases whisky, 7 casks whisky, 2 hhds whisky, 3 hhds lampware, 3 casks lampware, 12 cases lampware, 8 cases locks, 1,086 bundles backets, 170 cases spirits, 10 barrels lubricating oil, 13 cases mineral oil, 125 barrel pitch, 163 bundles yellow metal sheets, 200 bundles yellow metal squares, 25 barrel paint and colour, 10 crates paper, 471 bales paper, 3 cases paper, 182 cases confectionary, 67 cases biscuits, 152 cases soap, 136 drums soop, 1,075 boxes soap, 10 cases white lead, 20 casks red lead, 2,288 cases cotton goods, 911 bales cotton goods, 136 cases cotton yarn. 152 bales cotton yarn, 78 cases dyed cotton goods, 27 bales dyed cotton goods, 247 cases bleached cotton goods, 3 cases grey cotton goods, 392 bales grey cotton goods, 126 cases printed cotton goods, 22 cotton and wool, 11 cases cotton and linnen, 5 cases mixed linnen, 5 cases cotton mixed woolens, 1 bale mixed woolens, 30 bales woolens 28 cases woolens, 25 bales canvas 7 cases cotton and silk, 21 cases umbrellas, 15 cases twine.

Steamer Hohenfels from New York, Agent, W and A Graham and Co—25 barrels cordege oil, 3,371 barrel, 288 cases bnbricating oil, 23 cases 3 half bels 53 barrels lubricating grease, 509 cases nails, 18 cases lampware, 25 barrels rosin, 3 cases locks, 584 boxes 30 cases paper, 3 cases soap, 4 cases toilet soap, 2,923 cases trensil oil, 4 cases whisky, 7 cases tobacco, 2 cases cigarettes, 500 cases paroffias wax.

Steamer Clan Macyntyre faom Liverpool, Agents, J Finay and Co—458 skelps, 15,000 bricks, 170 cask tiles, 3 cases 14 bales 2 coils rope, 25 cases sulphuric, 3 cases 5 casks lampware, 28 cases nails 1,000 bundles 19 cses buckets, 92 drum 43 cases bleaching powder, 24 cases glass plates, 338 cases window-glass, 304 bags 8 casks soda ash, 125 cases spirits, 1 cases port, 8 barrels cylinder oil, 3 casks lubricating oil, 4 cases mineral oil, 329 drums oil, 36 cask tar, 21 cases 676 bales paper, 1,312 kegs 64 cases colour and paint, 40 casks red leap, 5 casks 304 cases 2 hhds whisky, 120 cases confectionery. 7 cses butter, 39 cases bis uits, 20 barrels 6 cases 2,270 boxes soap, 6 barrels line oil, 1,892 cases 814 bales cotton good, 205 cases 151 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton waste, 1 case cotton and silk, 13 cases 1 bale cotton and woolen, 362 bales 16 cases grey cotton goods, 42 bales dyed cotton goods. 193 cases bleached cotton goods 8 bales 5 cases woolens, 2 cases linners, 13 cases umbaellas.

Steamer "Sutherland" from Calcutta Agents The Bombay Co—5,300 tons coal.

SURCHARGING OF BOMBAY SEWERS.

The Muncipal Commissioner has forwarded ten plans showing certain subsidiary works required to be carried out at Love Grove in connection with the installation of the new machinery for relieving the surcharging of sewers for the consideration of the StandingCommittee of the Bombay Corporation. In a covering letter the Commissioner writes that the works are estimated to cost Rs. 1,77,540 and are enumerated in the accompanying statement with reasons for their necessity.

The works all appear to be necessary. Most of them were anticipated, but they were not estimated for, as the exact requirements were not known. The largest item is the coal shed (Rs. 69,955) and the cost of providing a road thereto and making an enclosed coal yard for unloading and handing the coal (Rs. 29,113). Our recent experience of the inconvenience of a hand to mouth supply of coal renders it desirable that we should have a shed capable of housing a large quantity at a time.

As the main works are approaching completion, it is very desirable that they should be provided for as soon as possible and as it is possible to have them carried out during the current year, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to their execution. No provision for their cost, however, exists in the current year's budget, Funds will therefore be provided for the purpose in the Loan Works Budget for the next year under advances and in the meantime the cost can be borne from balances available from the grant of Rs. 18,68,632 for the main works, namely, for measures for relieving the surcharging of sewers and from advances to be subsequently adjusted from other loans.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	29	m 5	58	23	2
		6	3 a	25	1
Fri	30	m 7	14	23	9
		6	58 a	25	1
Sat	31	m 8	7	24	6
	June	7	51 a	25	2
Sun	1	m 9	15	25	6
		8	41 a	25	5
Mon	2	m 9	53	26	6
		9	28 a	25	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	29	m 0	31	19	11
		m 11	57	20	8
Fri	30	m 1	15	19	4
		0	58 a	20	10
Sat	31	m 1	55	18	7
	June	2	3 a	20	8
Sun	1	m 2	33	17	9
		2	56 a	20	5
Mon	2	m 3	10	16	11
		3	41 a	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29 (Thurs)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 11m
30 (Friday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 11m
31 (Satur)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 11m
1 (Sunday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 12m
2 (Monday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, May 28th, 5h. 33·7m. a.m. New Moon, June 5h. 1h. 27·0m. a.m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7·3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h.23·7m. p.m.

TELEPHONE INSANITY.

Remarkable evidence of the effect of the telephone on the minds of subscribers was given in the trial at Berlin of Dr. Paechter, who is also a barrister, for insulting telephone girls. The Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Stranch, declared that even phlegmatic men may have their mental balance upset by exasperation at getting no reply from the office. He mentioned the case of one of his own mental patients, a well-known doctor, who became completely insane through telephone exasperation. Dr. Paechter asserted that he could bring evidence that the Government telephone girls had notoriously been permitted by the inspector to utilise one big exchange for the reception of their fiances. One amusement of the girls at the exchange was to look out all the subscribers with the same name, then connect all together, ring them all up and laugh loudly at the result.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HERAPATH.—At Diyatalawa, Ceylon, on the 10th May, the wife of C. B. Herapath, 16th Rajputs attd. 4th Rajputs, of a daughter.

TURNBULL.—At Gorakhpur, United Provinces, on the 25th May, the wife of W. J. Turnbull, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY.—On the 22nd May, at Koondah House, Ootacamund, Charles Brutinck, eldest son of the late Rev. John Charles Barclay, aged 67 years.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 21st May, at the Madras General Hospital, Harry Cunningham, aged 63 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sitting of the Appellate Court Bench of the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. the Chief Jostice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, 11-30.

Ward Election, to fill a casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Shapurji S. Mistri, a Municipal Councillor, last day for nominations.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Churchgate-street, 3-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Western India Football Association, Annual General Meeting, Green's Restaurant, 7-15 p.m.

Nurses' Dance, St George's Hospital, 9 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: Blessed is he who grieveth for his sins and taketh heed to his, steps so that he doth not fall again.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

[RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Nibelungen ....Wagner
Excerpts
(from) ...Snite Swan Lake....Tschaikowsky
Selection
of.....Schumann's Songs..Winterbottom
Valse .....The Druid's Prayer. Dawson
Serenata ...Love in Idleness ..Macbeth
Melodies
(from) ...The Merry Widow..Lehar
Petit Bolero .....Ravina

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s. s. "Kawachi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Offic at 1 p. m. on Friday the 30th May.

JEWEL ROBBERY.—Mrs. Ali N. Tyebji, residing in Kahalekana Terrace, Gowalia Tank Road, reported to the police yesterday, that when she opened the cupboard in her bedroom on the 26th inst., she found that her jewel case had been broken open and ornaments valued at Rs. 320 stolen. She last saw the case intact on the 9th. Suspicion rests on a discharged ayah.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th May, 1913.

339. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "C" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 1st proximo. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

340. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 30th instant. Dress,—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. B.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 27th May to 6 a.m. on the 28th May:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total..... ...	27	20
Total mortality from all causes	113	

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAIN IN WEST PENINSULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 28.

The rainfall has continued in Burma and North-east India and has increased in West Peninsula. The chief amount are,—Myitkyina one inch: Yamethin, Silchar, and Mymensingh, two; Bellary, three-quarters; Bijapur, Raichur, and Madura, a half; Karwar three, Calicut 1 1-2 Cochin, four.

There is heavy rain on the south west coast of the Peninsula, probably due to the advance of the monsoon, which has been taking place in the South Arabian Sea during the last few days.

Forecast: Continuance of rain in Burma North east India and a further increase in the Peninsula.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, was received yesterday by the Port officer, Bombay:—

Advance of monsoon now affecting Malabar Coast conditions, disturbed in South Arabian Sea.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 27th	98·3	75·5	...	6·31
Jask ...	93·1	81·3	...	4·18
Muskat 27th ..	96·8	87·6	...	5·50
Multan ..	115·3	87·0	...	1·44
Rawalpindi ..	110·4	76·6	...	6·0
Lahore ..	111·4	82·2	...	6·66
Sirsa	113·3	86·0	...	6·51
Ambala ...	103·5	78·0	...	11·20
Delhi ..	10·0	85·3	...	2·18
Agra ...	111·3	83·5	...	3·65
Mainpuri ..	107·8	81·6	...	5·32
Jhansi ..	111·8	85·5	...	2·55
Cawnpore ..	109·2	82·9	...	6·46
Allahabad ..	103·6	84·5	...	5·37
Jacobabad ..	124·1	88·8	...	0·44
Karachi ..	89·0	75·5	...	1·27
Ajmer ..	106·1	87·2	...	2·38
Jaipur ..	110·2	83·1	...	1·61
Kotah ..	112·1	90·6	...	3·49
Bhuj ..	106·5	78·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ..	89·8	81·2	...	0·49
Veraval ..	86·6	80·8	...	0·03
Rajkot ..	106·1	75·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	105·5	83·8	...	0·41
Surat ...	102·4	8·6	...	3·59
Ahmedabad ...	105·1	82·2	...	0·48
Deesa ...	110·3	75·9	...	0·93
Neemuch ...	107·9	79·5	...	3·91
Indore ...	104·6	80·1	...	5·32
Jubbulpore ...	107·3	81·3	...	8·00
Saugor ...	105·3	80·1	...	4·89
Hoshangabad ...	111·1	87·4	...	4·54
Khandwa ...	109·2	84·6	...	5·96
Akola ...	109·2	85·5	...	1·81
Amraoti ...	107·3	84·3	...	1·17
Nagpur ...	105·6	78·8	...	3·73
Chanda ...	103·5	84·0	...	6·29
Raipur ...	108·3	82·9	...	4·80
BOMBAY ...	94·0	83·4	...	3·63
Ratnagiri ...	91·8	80·9	...	11·95
Mormugao ...	91·0	78·7	0·04	4·21
Karwar ...	88·7	74·0	2·84	7·38
Mal-gaon ...	106·9	74·1	0·05	5·31
Ahmednagar ...	101·1	71·0	0·07	1·57
Poona ...	98·5	73·8	0·24	4·01
Sholapur ...	100·8	76·6	...	2·57
Bijapur ...	100·2	71·3	0·41	4·30
Belgaum ...	89·8	70·6	0·26	3·72
Aurangabad ...	102·6	76·2	...	2·10
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	105·4	80·7	...	3·59
Hyderabad ...	101·3	77·2	...	3·45
Mangalore ...	91·8	75·8	0·10	17·04
Calicut ...	89·3	77·1	1·37	10·16
Cochin ...	91·2	74·2	3·95	13·61
Colombo ...	87·0	76·5	1·02	58·34
Masulipatam ...	96·8	75·2	0·45	8·24
Bellary ...	100·5	72·3	0·71	6·23
Cuddapah ...	108·5	79·5	...	11·64
Madras ...	95·5	83·0	...	13·39
Bangalore ...	92·3	68·3	0·05	4·83
Coimbatore ...	95·4	73·3	...	15·49
Trichinopoly ...	97·1	80·3	...	13·37
Negapatam ...	97·2	82·2	...	27·34

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Agra and Jhansi. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana, Jacobabad recording a maximum temperature of 124° F. in the shade.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and Cutch and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Indore and damper at Neemuch and Ahmedabad. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar records a heavy rainfall 2.84". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Konkan and lightly clouded in the north Konkan. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern and central district sof theBombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.24,'. Bijapur 0.41" and Belgaum 0·26". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms have again given nearly general rain in the central and southern districts of the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan. On the north Madras Coast, Masulipatam reports moderate rainfall associated with a thunder-strom. Seas have become moderate at Cochin and continue so at Colombo. Nearly general, and most stations fairly heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula as far north as Karwar. These facts and the variable winds on the Malabar Coast would seem to indicate that some change is probably taking place in the sounh-east Arabian Sea.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and the adjacent parts of the Konkan and some thunder-storms in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few dust-storms are possible in the south United and the north-east Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 28th May, 1913, was 29·970 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DHARAMPUR SANITARIUM.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Inspection note on King Edward Sanatorium, Dharampur, Patiala State, by Lieutanant-Colonel S. Browing Smith, I.M.S., Offg. Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, reads follows:—

"I visited the King Edward Sanatorium at Dharampur on April, 18th 1913, in company with Major Gowin, I.M.S., Medical Officer, Patiala State, the other member of the Scientific Advisory Committee; we were shown over the Institution by the Superintendent, Dr. F. D. Nanavati.

The buildings are scattered over the hill-side, above the Simla cart-road, a short distance from the bazaar and railway station; the site which is an excellent one with a southern exposure has been provided through the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, at a nominal quit rent of rupee one per annum; buildings, for the accommodation of patients and for administration, are scattered over the site. The accommodation for patients consists of five excellent isolated cottages, each for a single paying patient, three blocks arranged on three sides of a square for paying patients, and two blocks for fifteen non-paying inmates; altogether about forty patients can be housed and an additional ten can be provided for in tents.

Fifty-two patients were admitted during 1912, of which twenty remained at the end of the year; at the time of our visit, there were twenty-nine patients under treatment. During 1912 twenty-two applicants were refused admission; many of them being sufferers in an advanced stage of the disease; many came for relief who have not applied in the regular way so that disappointment in many cases is inevitable and temporary accommodation has to be sought in the neighbouring bazaar, and I am told that the Dak Bungalow and station waiting room are also used; this, of course, is very objection able and consititutes a danger of spreading infection to others. The Hardinge Hospital, however, is approaching completion, and, when this admirable institution for the reception of advanced cases is ready, this danger will, to a great extent, disappear. The charges for accommodation in the Sanatorium are Rs. 65 per mensem for first class, Rs. 47 for second class, and Rs. 40 for the third; this includes housing for one attendant for each patient; no two patients are allowed to occupy one room. One of the most important factors in successful sanat

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 27. BOMBAY, May 28,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74 15-16		1-16
2½ do. Rentes.	65	un	chgd
3 per cent. do. Sterling Loan...	89 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	64 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 11-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 15-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60		·¼
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·42 1-2		01
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	un since	chgd
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-4	1-9	
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fair demand from India and China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate business.
Futures	...	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	25,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·70—·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9·95 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·47 +01	6·44 +01	6·41 +01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·31 +01	6·17 +01	6·09 +01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb. Mar.-Apr.
6·06 +01	6·05 +01	6·04 +01	6·06 +01

New York 11 a.m., July 11·32, Oct. 11·09.
New York official Noon call July 11·64 Oct. 11·13.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·05, Oct. 11·21.
Liverpool, May 27.
Tone Dhoties and Shirtings—Fair demand but not much doing.
Tone Cloths. ... Prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 11 3 4
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 13 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C ... 10 3-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 8 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 5-8
Twist "36" B ... 11
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading ... 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Bunze ... 3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 43 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool 6 9-32
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
months ... ... June-July pence

Water Twist American 30s. 10 1-8
" " " 40s. 11 3-8
Mule " " 40s. 11
" " " 50s. 12 7-8
" " " 60s. 14 7-8
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2
" " " 50s. 17
" " " 60s. 18

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	18,000
" Receipts at " last year...	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain...	9,000
" Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·34+02
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·15+04
Declined early owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ...	12·08+03
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·38+09
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 unchgd.
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi 37 6-8 unchgd.
Do. Month— ... May-June. London—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... 36 1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July—Buyers—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38
Do. Months ... May—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs and p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 45 3-4unchgd.
Do. Months— ... May-June.
D . Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 1-4—1-8
Do. Months— ... April-June
London—Done. Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42—3-4
Do. Month— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-10-0 0-2-6 May-June—Hull—Nearest value. Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 11 1-4—1-3
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 9+1-2d. May-June—Sellers—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£ 82—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d. 7 1-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 68 1-2—1-8
FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags).. 13 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firmer. Closed quieter.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 6 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments—June—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 4 1-3—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firmer and closed quieter.
E A R and Similar Crysts S C & F India ... 13 9 3-4unchgd
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady and quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3 —June—value.
Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 3—June—Value.
Do. 12—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [May 28TH, 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	55	61,251
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	89	107,937

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "
EXCHANGE—
The market opened quiet and unchanged. For Bank remittance there has been a fair enquiry, but bills are very scarce.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 20th June
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 145 3-4
Shanghai "	... 199
Japan "	... 148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 96 5-16 for Cash and the near settlement, the rate for 30 s. June settlement, being 1-8 higher. A moderate business has been done and prices close as under.
We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs.	96 5 0
1st Settlement ...	"	96 5 0
2nd do ...	"	96 6 0 buyers

BULLION.—
Yesterday's London quotations for bar silver were 1-8 lower for ready, and 1-16 lower far forward the rates being 27 11 16 and 27 15 16 respectively. The local market has fluctuated 1 8 during the day, closing as under.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24 1 6
Australian Gold ...	"	24 0 6
Sovereigns Gold ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	70 8 0
1st Settlement ...	"	70 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	.....
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	70 9 0
1st Settlement March ...	"	79 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	.....

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here :—
PRIVATE :—Our New York friends cable us as follows:—We expect Bureau Report will show an average condition of 81 per cent.
WELD AND CO. :—Our travelling man wires from Altus (Oklahoma):—Western portion of Oklahoma crop fairly good, Fully 25 per cent. of crop, cotton not yet up ; land not prepared, as well as further east ; further rains would be beneficial. Condition on the whole much better than last season. Stands are very good.
GRUNING AND CO. :—It is reported that the Agricultural Bureau Report will be bearish. As the market is depressed we think it is a good time to buy.
The American markets closed steadier New York futures being 2 and 4 points higher, and New Orleans 6 and 9 higher We have little charge to report locally. The market remains quiet but steady with only a small business passing for forward delivery. There is a moderate demand for ready cotton by shippers and mills, which holders are meeting. There is, however, little or no pressure to sell as nearly all cotton has been warehoused for the monsoon.
QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach ... Rs. 293-4 Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ... " 243 Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	284-5	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	261	do
do. Berar	239	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	232	do
Good M G Coompta ...	283	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	280	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	274	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	284	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...		Quiet
Estimated Sales ...		8,000
Total Imports ...		29,000
Do. Month— ...		May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers		

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-10-0 0-2-6 May-June—Hull—Nearest value. Quiet but steady.

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Good M. G. Miraj ...	284	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...		Quiet
Estimated Sales ...		8,000
Total Imports ...		29,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·49 +02	6·45 +01	6·42 +01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·32 +01	6·19 +02	6·12 +03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·03 +02	6·07 +02	6·07 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.

Ready ...	Rs.	7 6 0 B.T.
May ...	"	8 1 0 B.T.
September ...	"	8 8 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 5 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	8 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni ...	"	48 8 0
Yellow Higonghat	"	62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	49 0 0
Small ...	"	47 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 1 6
WHEAT :—
Tone—Quiet.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 5 0 B.T.
White Delhi May " 5 7 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,637 1-2
Bank of India	...	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	520
Kohinoor	...	795
Manockji Petit	...	3,220
New Great Eastern	...	245
Standard	...	1,360
Fazulbhai	...	525 June
Indore Malwa	...	148 3-4 do
Phoenix	...	163 3-4 do

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		206
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		178
Bombay S N Ordy	"	241 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,460
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20
Treacher and Co	...	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 590

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	19,322 bales.
Wheat	...	43,874 cwts.
Linseed	...	80,435 "
Rapeseed	...	4,119 "
Gingellyseed	...	1,249 "
Poppyseed	...	2,348 "
Groundnuts	...	4,288 "
Castorseed	...	15,680 "
Rice	...	22,850 "
Myrabollams	...	2,895 "
Cottonseed	...	17,162 "
Mowrasseed	...	386 "
Gram	...	2,453 "
Joowar	...	211 "
Maize	...	Nil
Barley	...	1,916 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	7,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	700 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	25,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5 5-32
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	...	5 6-32
Egyptian F G Fair Brown	...	9·95
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 7-8d.
Good Bengal	...	5 14-32d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 18-32d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 22-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 18-32d
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	5 7-16d
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 3-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-2
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·70—6

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May-June	...	6·47
June-July	...	6·44
July-Aug	...	6·41
Aug.-Sept	...	6·31
Sept.-Oct	...	6·17
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·09
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·06
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·05
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·04

MANCHESTER, May 27.
Manchester piece goods market—Generally steady—Fair enquiry for staples.
LONDON, May 27.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-June—Ldn, 44 Done
Do. Bombay exhip (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Antwerp ... ... 45 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Antwerp ... 41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May— £ 24 15-0
do ... July-Aug.— £24-5-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... ...
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June —Antwerp... 65 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal May-June—Hamburg 46 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 50 8 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...£3-12-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. .....
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi May-June—London... 38 3
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London... 37 10 1-2
Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London ... 38 3
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London— .....
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central... ... July 7 6 5-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, May 27.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June 9 4 1-2 "
German Beet-root 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg, [Aug. 9 7 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 13 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Firm
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Firm
Mauritius Crystals ...May Nomi "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June 13 5 1-4 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— June-July... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, May 27.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June... 11 1 1-2 Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June... 13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... .....
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet very little
Special Feature ... } doing

LONDON, May 27.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	68	12	6
" Best English Selected.		74	15	0
" Brasiers ...	...	82	5	0
" Tone of Market	...	Steady		
Hard Spelter ...	...	21	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	203	17	6
Yellow Metal ...	...	7	1-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	11	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...		.....		
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	...	.....		
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...		3	11	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	3	8	3
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...		4	0	6
Lead Pig English ...	...	19	5	0
Tone of Steel Market ...		.....		
Silver, Spot ...	...	27	11-16	
" 2 months hence ...		27	15-16	
Tone of Market— ...		Quiet.		

Tendency for lower prices

LONDON, May 27.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 11-16
Silver 2 Months... ... 27 15-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...For lower prices
Rentes 3 p. c. ... £ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... £ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 89 1-2
Sterling loan ... ... £ 84 1-2
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz, ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·20 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·44
New york (Demand Bills) ds ... ... 4·86 1-4
Interest day to day loans 2 7 8
Do. 7 days Matket loans 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 9-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 3 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·46	6·46
June-July...	6·43	6·43
July-Aug....	6·40	6·40
Aug.-Sept...	6·30	6·30
Sept.-Oct...	6·16	6·16
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·09	6·09
Nov.-Dec....	6·05	6·06
Dec-Jan. ..	6·04	6·05
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·03	6·04

STANDARD ASSURANCE CO.

The Report of the Directors of the Standard Life Assurance Company for the year ending 15th November, 1912 has just been issued. The following are the outstanding features of the Company's business for the year :—
Amount of Assurances proposed during the year £2,847,058, Amount of Assurances accepted during the year, £2,198,665, Amount of Claims during the year £951,931, The Revenue for the year was £1,580,506, The Assurances in force as at 15th November, 12 amounted to £29 684 040, The addition to the Funds for the year was £295,128, Total Funds as at 15th November 1912 £13,318,150, Rate of Interest earned by the Funds £4-7-6 per cent.
The Standard have granted new Assurances for over £1,000,000 per annum every year since 1865—a result, they claim which has been maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British office.—The new Business for 1912 amounted to over two millions sterling.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1697½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1710
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte.ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	57
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	123
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	0 0	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	87½
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Ootri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	520xd
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2155
China ...	1000	1000	...	770
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1460
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent ...	100	100	20	116
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	282½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, May 28.

The bad weather which prevented the holding of the Loyal North Lancashire Boxing tournament at Ghoripuri, on Monday night, fortunately, was not repeated last nigh, so that it was possible, notwithstanding occasional drizzling, to complete the programme allotted for the night. The Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor acted as referee, and Captains Venn Ellis and Bacon as judges.

Bantam Weights (Novice).—Pte. Granger, "G" Coy. beat Pte. Gibson, "B" Coy. Gibson retiring in the second round after a brisk set to.

Feathers (Novices).—Pte. Dennis, "A" Coy. beat Pte. Snowling, "C" Coy. after an even fight in which little damage was done.

Regimental Light (Novices)—Pte. Weld, "D" Coy. beat Pte. Murphy, "C" Coy., whom he knocked out after a severe gruelling just before the fight closed.

Open Bantams.—Pte. Penny, L. N. L., beat Pte. Treggins, L. N. L., after a brisk bout, in which Greggins was cautioned for clinching and then disqualified.

Open Feathers.—Pte. Baker, Middlesex, beat Driver Bird, 76th Battery, in the first round, when the latter retired.

Open Light (Novices).—Pte. Birrett, Norfolks, beat Pte. Hall, L. N. L. A good spirited fight in which the better man won in the end, after an extra round, when Hall's hand gave out.

Open Middles.—Pte. Rudd, Middlesex, beat Pte. Gladwyn, 43rd L. I. A poor first, two rounds, was followed by a brisker third in which Rudd was given the verdict.

Lights, 10-Round Contest.—Pte. Makins, L. N. L., beat Drewer Manning, 76th Battery. This was one of the best contests of the evening, despite its length; both men putting in good and effective work. Makins received the verdict on points.

4-Round Contest.—A four-round contest in which Boy Gaskell of the Cheshires met Boy Matheson of the Lancr. Ended in favour of the latter.

Feather Weights (Open)—Pte. Garland, 43rd L. I., beat Pte. Gebbard, 43rd L. I., after a plucky hard fought contest, in which Gebbard was twice floored.

Open Light.—Pte. Connor, L. N. L., beat Pte. Hudson, L. N. L., the latter receiving severe punishment.

Middle Weights (Open)—Pte. Locke, Middlesex, beat Pte. Kinnaird after a very level fight, which necessitated and extra round.

Novices, Welter.—Pte. Green, "A," Coy., beat Pte Clarke, "B," Coy. on points.

Open Middles—Pte. Worley, Middlesex, Pte. Coshell, 43rd L. I., after an even fight, in which both men were badly battered.

Novices Light (Regimental).—Pte. McKeanley, "E" Coy, knockd out Pte, West, "D" Coy., in the second round.

Pte. Baker beat Pte. Storry, who threw up the sponge in the 1st round.

Pte. Curran, "E" Coy., won on points from Pte. May, "C" Coy.

SALE OF BABUL TREES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, May 28.

A case, which has excited considerable local interest, will soon come up for trial before the Allahabad High Court. Mr. A. C. Jones, proprietor of a well known firm of auctioneers and coach-builders, is charged by the Crown under Section 409, I. P. C., with the sale of "babul" trees belonging to the Public Works Department, for an amount greater than that paid to the Department in question.

The defence deny the allegation *in toto*.

During the preliminary enquiry, the Crown was represented by Mr. Boys; while Messrs. Ross Alston, the Hon'ble Shahid Hossain Tholal and Mr. David, appeared for the defence.

THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, May 25.

Arrangements are being made to give a treat to the children of Cawnpore on the Viceroy's birthday. The committee of the Chhoteylal Gayaprasad Trust Funds through their president, Lala Puthan Lal, have offered to bear all the expenses of the treat. It is estimated that some fifteen thousand children of all classes and communities will be suitably entertained on the 20th June. A display of fire works on the banks of the Ganges wil be a feature of the day.

SECUNDERABAD, May 28.

A public meeting was held at the Cantonment Court this morning, presided over by Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, Cantonment Magistrate, to concert measures to celebrate Lady Hardinge's "Children's Day" on 20th June. A strong committee was formed and Rs 1,000 collected on the spot.

June 3rd is being observed as a general holiday, and parades of troops of Bolarum and Secunderabad Garrisons will be held.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to have arrived at Ghazni and to be proceeding to Gardez on a short visit.

Lieut.-Colonel Somerset, O.C., Mishmi works party, arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday afternoon.

The 48th Pioneers are now all back in quarters.

MAIL TONGA ATTACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

According to news from Tochi, the mail tonga was attacked near Datta Khel on the 24th May, the driver and syce were wounded and the rifle was carried off. The raiders are believed to belong to the Kabul Khel clan, living in Birma, eastern Afghanistan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Maj.-Gen. G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M. G., D.S.O.

Owing to the death of the Rev. J. Cameron, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, arrangements have been made, in case of an emergency for the duties of Chaplain of the Church of Scotland to be carried out by the Rev. R. M. Gray, 15, Marine Lines, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

At the adjourned hearing of the above case, in which Colour-Sergeant John Martin proceeded against Messrs. C. H. Rogers and Moffat, on a charge of defamation, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, counsel for Mr. Rogers, examined Mr. Robert Brown Temple Thompson, foreman, in the Municipal Fire Brigade Station at Haines Road, Byculla.

The witness testified to Mr. Williamson having gone to the Brigade Station between 3 and 4 p.m. on the 24th February, and making use of the Brigade telephone to communicate with the Volunteer office and the Victoria Terminus Station. The witness stated that Mr. Williamson asked him to ring up the Adjutant's office, and when he had done so, spoke to some one at the other end of the phone, and, from what the witness could remember, Mr. Williamson was enquiring whether the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major or Sergeant Smith were present there. Mr. Williamson further asked the witness to have him connected with the Victoria Terminus, in order to speak to the Station Superintendent, Mr. Knight.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, who represented Mr. John Martin, subjected the witness to a cross-examination and in his answers, Mr. Thompson stated that it was not unusual to allow outsiders to use the Brigade telephone, in case of emergency, and in this particular case the matter was very important.

The Indians present there, were ignorant of English. There was a lascar on duty, and he was responsible to rigidly carry out the order to keep a record of every message sent out, and received in, at the station.

Further questions by Mr. Vicaji, elicited the facts of what could be gathered from Mr. Williamson's conversation with Mr. Knight, the witness was able to say that it was with regard to taking charge of the late Mr. Armsted's body, and to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Binks for a second-class funeral. Subsequently the phone was connected with Binks' at Chinchpokli and Bellasis Road, and from both places no reply was received. Later on, the witness came to know that Mr. Bink's son could not make out the message. The witness remembered that Mr. Martin was there before Mr. Greenop, and knew that Mr. Greenop arranged with Mr. Binks for a first-class funeral instead of a second-class one.

The witness read in the papers some portions of the reports that were published of the case. He read Mr. Williamson's statement regarding his asking for the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major and Major Smith. He did not say when mention was made of the Fire Brigade that there was some "trouble." What he said was that there would be some 'fun.' The fun, the witness meant, referred to Brigade men coming to give evidence. The witness was not there for fun. The witness could positively say that he did not say "there was trouble" but only said there was "fun." He could not swear to it. He also said that he knew Mr. Game but it was not that gentleman, who asked the witness, the permission to use the phone.

Mr. Kemp then addressed the Court on behalf of the first accused. Counsel said that in regard to the case two things were to be noted: First, that the allegations made in the article were substantially true and secondly that they were made in good faith by the accused.

Before going into the actual allegations, Mr. Kemp set out in detail the story, as mentioned for and against the complaint. The defence version of the affair was materially corroborated by the various witnesses called in the case. Mr. Williamson and Mr. Game gave similar evidence which was further supported by a more substantial witness, Mr. Knight. In addition to this was the implacable evidence of Mr. Mulrony.

As against that was the complainant's story, which was not well-maintained by the evidence tendered, Mr. Rogers did not go to help the story and Mr. Martin's evidence, taken as a whole, could be stated to have been tendered in frankness, a matter that was not, according to Mr. Kemp, least expected from a British Colour-Sergeant.

Mr. Kemp then read portions of the evidence tendered by Mr. Martin and referred to the passages regarding the "Battalion Orders, gharry hire, his absence on leave, version of Mr. Williamson's conversation with him," and to some other points. Coming to the actual allegations themselves the points were more or less admitted by the Sergeant and the only incorrect statement was with regard to the telegram which was stated as having arrived at 4-45 p. m.

The expressions "unholy affair" and the passages relating to it, were only referred to describe the funeral and therein nothing was alleged against Colour-Sergeant Martin.

Mr. Kemp then dealt with the points of law involved in the case and quoted the view of Rogers on justification. According to that authority the question to be considered was whether in the evidence the main facts had been borne out and; if so, was there ample justification on the part of the defence? Now in the case all the general allegations had been substantiated and the only incorrect statement, with regard to the time of the receipt of the telegram, did not alter the complexion of the affair.

In conclusion, Mr. Kemp stated that the article was written in good faith and was done to protect the interests of the Railwaymen. Relying on the legal exceptions referring to defamations, Mr. Kemp said that since there was the consideration of public good in writing the article, there was no defamation.

HOUSE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

A charge of criminal breach of trust has been preferred against Vasantrao Dhotre of Messrs. B. Sakharamji and Co., house agents, by Mr. Bhavanji Naysi, managing director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, in respect of Rs. 250.

The particulars of the case are as follows: In November 1912, Naysi hired the premises now occupied by the Bank in Hornby Road, through Messrs. Sakharamji and Co., and paid them Rs. 250 in advance as rent for December. Mr. Dhotre is said to have given a receipt for the amount, on behalf of Messrs. Sakharamji and Co. In March 1913, the owners of the premises demanded from the Bank the rent for December.

It was then discovered, it is alleged, that the amount had not been paid over by Mr. Dhotre. Correspondence ensued, and the accused was asked to return the money. No reply having been received in answer to the letter, a lawyer's notice was served on the accused, which also failed to elicit reply. Then a complaint was lodged before the Magistrate, who issued a warrant.

The accused was yesterday placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. P. Godinho, applied for bail, which was refused.

The case was adjourned.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

A Government Resolution on the administration report of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency states:—During the year 1911-12 the total forest area increased by 16 square miles and at the close of the year stood at 15,066 square miles, of which 14,024 square miles were reserved and 1,042 square miles protected forest. The increase is mainly due to alluvial accretion (43 square miles) being in excess of erosion (25 square miles) in Sind. In the other Circles no extensive changes took place. About ten square miles in all were disafforested chiefly for the purposes of cultivation, while in the Dharwar District an area of about six square miles which had gone out of cultivation was added to forest. Of the total forest area the Revenue officer had the management of 1,591 square miles, not including the further transfer sanctioned by Government in the Poona District but not yet carried into effect. Settlement work is up to date in all Circles except Sind, where at the close of the year a larger area awaited settlement than at the beginning. Substantial progress was made under demarcation, a boundary length of 549 miles having been completed during the year, leaving a length of 2,164 miles still to be finished, mainly in the Koloba, South Nasik, Satara and Belgaum Divisions. In Sind an area of three square miles was sub-divided by 20 feet paths into half mile squares, leaving a balance of 183 square miles to be treated in this way.

Working plans for the Igatpuri and Sinnar forests in South Nasik and for the Ankola-Kumta fuel forests in Kanara were sanctioned by Government during the year together with some modifications in working plans of forests in the Central Circle. Three working plans were under preparation in the Southern Circle, and good progress has been made with that for the Northern Dangs. Much work, however, of an urgent nature remains to be done, more particularly with regard to the revision of the working plans in Thana and the organization of the Navapur and Nandurbar forest, in West Khandesh, and unfortunately in the year under report progress was delayed by the necessity of diverting the staff to famine fodder operations. The prescriptions of the working plans were carried out in the Northern Circle, Central Circle, and Sind, with some exceptions due mainly to temporary dislocation caused by the failure of the rains and the famine fodder operations. In the Southern Circle difficulties of labour and transport have thrown into arrears the work in Northern and Eastern Divisions of Kanara and in Belgaum. The position in Kanara has been improved by enhancing the rates allowed to contractors, by the provision of mechanical devices for the extraction of timber, and by the improvement of roads. One traction engine with trucks has been supplied and provision has been made for the purchase of a second. In the Northern Circle attraction engine is being provided for use in the Dangs.

Owing to the poor harvest of the year economy had to be observed in spending money on buildings. On roads a sum of Rs. 39,219 was spent as compared with Rs. 42,272 in the previous year, while the expenditure on buildings fell from Rs. 79,417 to Rs. 42,814.

The number of offences reported during the year was 21,955, an increase of 2,521 over the figures of the previous year, due in the main to a larger number of cases of illicit felling and appropriation of wood and minor forest produce. The scarcity that prevailed led to petty pilferings from the forest. This was most marked in the Panch Mahals where famine was declared and the Bhils and Kolis were under great temptation to supplement their income by stealing from the forest. In the Central Circle the concession was granted of collecting the leaves of the anjan tree for feeding to cattle, and numerous breaches were committed of the regulations that had to be enforced in order to prevent the waste of this valuable fodder and permanent injury to the trees that bear it. The figures for the Northern Circle were swollen by the inclusion in the return of cases in which the rules for the cutting of tahal had been disregarded. Part of the increase in the Southern Circle was due to the increase in the area exploited under prescriptions of working plan and brought under strict closure. The Central Circle alone shows a decrease in the total number of offences reported. The effect of the orders passed on the recommendation of the committee appointed in 1910 to inquire into the grazing arrangements in that Circle is manifested in the progressive reduction of grazing offences from 4,711 in 1909-10 to 3,578 in 1910-11 and to 1970 in 1911-12, a reduction of 58 per cent, in three years. The heavy increase under grazing offences in Sind is attributed to the effect of a bad inundation and to more effective supervision. In reviewing the reports for the preceding two years Government have called the attention of the Commissioner in Sind to the need of examining the regulations in force with a view to the removal of such restrictions as are likely to give rise to legitimate grievances on the part of the people. It appears that the Deputy Conservator has new submitted proposals in the matter and the Governor in Council trusts that the settlement of the question will be expedited so that orders may be issue in time for application next season.

DAMEGE BY FIRES.

In the Presidency proper the year was a favourable one from the point of view of fire protection. Fewer fires occurred and the area burned was very much smaller than in the previous year. The decrease in the Northern Circle is discounted to some extent by the fact that the improvement is confined to the Panch Mahals and Surat divisions and that in the latter division the large area burned in the previous year was due to abnormal circumstances. The good results, however, that were obtained in Bassein by the system of distributing rewards in cash and the success which followed when the same system was extended to Mokhada are encouraging features. In the Central Circle the greater part of the damage done was as usual in the three Khandesh divisions. The total area burned was 1,01,792 acres, an improvement of 59 per cent. on the figures of last year. The special protective measures that have been applied are having their effect, for the decrease has been progressive for the last four years. In the present year the scarcity of fodder made the people more careful and helped to reduce the number of fires. The Akrani is now entirely in charge of forest officers whose personal influence has brought about a great improvement in the attitude of the people towards fire protective measures. The results in the Southern Circle were more variable. There was a decease on the whole in the area destroyed, but the Eastern Division of Kanara experienced a set-back after two years of good progress, while the Western Division showed a small increase. On the other hand the Northern Division of Kanara and Dharwar did well owing to the establishment of a system of fire stations and to the co-operation of the Revenue and Police officers, in puting a stop to the mischief caused by the Siddis. In the Belgaum division, the Divisional Forest Office making a free use of communal punishment and reward and applying the system of fire-protection which he devised for the Dangs was able to extend protection to an area three times larger than had previously been attempted. The returns from Sind are disappointing, the number of fires being more than double and the area burnt five times larger than in the previous year. The reason for the deterioration appears to have been that the people, in desperate straits for fodder for their cattle, deliberately set fire to the coarse and useless grass on the forests in order to produce a growth of fresh young shoots. If, as the Collector of Karachi suggests, the growth of this coarse grass can be checked, a great step in advance could be taken. The grazing and the growth would be improved and the forests would be less liable to destructive fires. The matter requires careful investigation.

Impoundings increased from 129,353 to 138,496. All the Circles contribute to the increase except the Central Circle, where there was a slight decrease. The rise was occasioned by the great scarcity of fodder throughout the Presidency and in Sind. The forests were utilised to their utmost to alleviate the strain, but in order to make the most of the resources available the, closed areas were kept in reserve until all other grazing had become exhausted. This policy was undoubtedly judicious, even though it has resulted in an increase of impoundings. In the Northern and Southern Circles and in Sind, the increase occurred under both bovines and prowsers. The small decrease in the Central Circle represents a substantial decrease under bovines due to the improvement in the grazing arrangements inroduced two years ago nearly counterbalanced by an increase under sheep and goats. These animals are now excluded from practically the whole area in charge of the Forest Department and have to depend on the grazing to be found in private lands or in the land in the control of Revenue officers. In a year of great scarcity of fodder, it is to be expected that their owners will commit frequent trespass in the forest. The same cause, viz., shortage of fodder, was at work in Sind and a further increase was caused by orders under which cattle found wandering in the forests unattended were caught and sent to the pound.

The forests supplied grazing for 1,641,864 bovines, 214,332 sheep and goats, 1,001 camels, 16,329 other animals, on payment of fees amounting to Rs. 3,24,743, and to 564,254 bovines, 1,570 sheep and goats, 896 camels and 4,293 other animals, free of charge. The value of the grazing supplied is estimated to have been Rs. 21,75,655 calculated at full rates.

THE DROUGHT.

The drought from which the Presidency suffered during the year had an adverse effect on natural reproduction, and excessive grazing due to scarcity of fodder caused a further set-back, but it is satisfactory to find that the greater attention that has been paid to fire protection in recent years is now beginning to tell and the forests are taking on an improved appearance. From Thana it is reported that the system of exploitation stimulates the valuable, more prolific and quickly growing species at the expense of teak a defect that calls for a revision of the working plans. Work in connection with artificial reproduction was systematically carried on in all Circles. Considerable additions were made to the casuarina plantations in Kolaba and Kanara and to the blackwood plantations in Sind. In Kanara, advantage is being taken of the seeding of the bamboos to fill up with teak the blanks left by the dead clumps, on account of the drought, and in Sind, of a poor inundation, the conditions were not favourable for the sylvicultural work that is carried out in combination with agriculture, but some advance was made in this direction in the Poona District in spite of the somewhat suspicious attitude adopted by the villagers. The experiment that was made in Kanara of getting the kumri cultivators to plant up the plots they had used has unfortunately met with little success as the cultivators have allowed rank vegetation to kill all seedlings of good species.

The most important experimental work carried out during the year was in connection with the culture of lac. In East Khandesh where operations were concentrated on small areas intended to serve as natural distributing bases, the results are encouraging. The experiment, however, was on a small scale, and in West Khandesh and Sind, where work was undertaken on similar lines, no indications of any promise were secured. The experiments are being continued. The rubber plantations in Kanara have been discontinued. A further experiment made during the year with dwarf rubber showed that the trees will not prosper. In Thana, the rubber plantations have been maintained, though without extensions.

The combined efforts of the Revenue and Forest officers to enforce the economic cutting of tahal have met with success and steady progress is reported from Surat, Thana, Kolaba and Nasik. In Kolaba, where the need of reform had become most urgent, the measures adopted have effectually aroused the interest of the people and they are becoming alive to the advantages which follow from the improved practice.

EXPLOITATION OF GRASS.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the extensive exploitation of grass from the forests for the purpose of meeting the shortage of fodder caused by the bad monsoon. The cultivators were overtaken by a fodder famine almost as severe as that of 1899-1900, and the resources of the forests were severely taxed to meet the emergency. From the Northern Circle 364, from the Central Circle 280 and from the Southern Circle 31 lakhs pounds of grass were supplied by the Conservators, the bulk of it being sent into Gujarat. This represent only a fraction of what was drawn from the forests. It does not include the supplies extracted by contractors from the kurans they had purchased or by the people themselves on permit. The latter is estimated to have amounted to 550 lakhs pounds in East Khandesh District alone.

The gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 44,93,331, an advance of Rs. 7,50,039 over the figures of the previous year. On the expenditure side the charges increased by Rs. 7,74,441 to Rs. 28,90,846. These figures, however, include an item of Rs. 3,85,699 on the revenue side and of Rs. 5,10,788 on the expenditure side under the head of famine fodder operations which may be classed as extraordinary. Excluding them, the receipts amounted to Rs. 41,07,662 as compared with Rs. 37,34,292 of the previous year; and the charges to Rs. 23,80,058 as against Rs. 21,16,405, the surplus being Rs. 17,27,604, or Rs. 1,09,717 in excess of last year. In the Northern Circle, two divisions return a small increase in revenue which is more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the other divisions. The increase of Rs. 165,235 in the Central Circle is due to an improvement in the prices of all kinds of forest produce and to the increased demand for grass and grazing. The revenue of the Southern Circle improved by Rs. 1,81,994 on account of the sale of larger quantities of timber at the coast depots in Kanara and of higher rates being obtained for timber in Belgaum and for sandalwood in Dharwar. In Sind, the increase of Rs. 49,757 is attributed to better prices being obtained and to the sale of burnt areas and dead babul. The main cause of the higher expenditure during the year was the increase in establishment charges due to operation of the schemes that have been introduced for the improvement of the Provincial and Subordinate services.

The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the efficient manner in which the administration of the Department has been conducted and in particular desires to thank Messrs. Millet and Fisher, those officers under them who were engaged in famine fodder operations for the zeal and devotion with which they discharged a most arduous task.

THE TREE KANGAROO.

The boongarry was long thought to be like the bunyip, a myth of the blacks and the bush (writes the "Melbourne Argus"). The natives spoke of a kangaroo which lived in the tree-tops, which never drank water, but which, on occasions, leaped to the ground from tremendous heights. It sounded uncommonly like a bushman's yarn, but Lumholtz, the naturalist, was a man who never treated aboriginal rumour lightly when it concerned things new or strange in nature. He offered the blacks a reward if they would bring him a specimen, and one day when camped on the Herbert River, Queensland, he was delighted beyond expression when the black hunter Nilgora came in with a tree kangaroo on his back, and with the explanation boongarry threw it at the feet of the naturalist.

It was in 1882 that the tree kangaroo, or the tree wallaby, as it might more appropriately be called, was established as a reality, but they are now well known, and occupants of many zoos. A second species, distinguished as Bennett's tree kangaroo, was soon discovered, and no fewer than 16 of them were included in the first batch brought down from the Bloomfield River, Queensland, for the Melbourne gardens. Both have a limited range one being found at certain points along the Herbert River the other on the Bloomfield.

While it unquestionably belongs to the wallaby tribe it has very much the appearance of a huge possum. The claws have have the same handlike appearance to give it a grip of the boughs, amongst which it is amazingly active. Although its long tail generally swings limply it can on emergency, take a twitch over a bough like that of a ringtail possum.

It is remarkable that an animal of its size remained so long undiscovered by white men in a country over which naturalists and collectors had ranged freely. One explanation is that the boongarry, as the blacks called it, sleeps rolled up in a shapeless and inconspicuous ball by day, with its head tucked away out of sight; that it generally frequents the crests of rocky hills, and feeds only by night. The blacks had correctly observed many of its peculiarities. The boongarry have been seen to leap from a tree through 50ft. of space to the ground, alight as cleverly as, a cat on all fours, and run off apparently unhurt. Although in captivity they drink a good deal of water, they did not require it in their native haunts, for the bird's-nest fern and other sappy vegetation, on which they feed at night when it holds dews and rain, had sufficient moisture.

Although they appear to be rather innocent and harmless creatures, the males fight viciously between themselves. They spar with their fore-paws at quickly and cleverly as any boxer but no serious damage is done in this way. When one of the combatants has boxed successfully for his opportunity he seizes the other with his teeth by the back of the neck and frequently worries him to death. They have but one young one at a birth, and carry it in a pouch in the same way as the wallaby and kangaroo

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Market for coal shares ruled quiet but steady without large business passing and with prices on the whole fairly well maintained if somewhat irregular here and there.

There was nothing doing in jute market while in the gunny market; Cuban demand seems to be satisfied for the time but there are signs that cornsaks are coming on again and prices to-day are reported to have gone up to 35-4.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 29th May, 1913.

MILITARY OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

DAY by day life in military circles becomes more and more one big school—one big system of military education. The career of a successful military officer—in these days of piping peace—is periodically marked out by the milestones of instruction he has passed. Courses, classes, schools, colleges, follow one another in due procession, and each step is marked by the inevitable examination, the issue of a certificate, the allotment of a letter or letters in a figure or group of figures after the successful examinee's name in that curious volume—a collection of facts and dates—called the "Army List." The lad from Sandhurst or Woolwich, casting his school books away from him and thinking himself a man with school behind him for ever, very soon finds he has only left a small school, as it were, to enter a larger one. He soon finds he has to pass innumerable examinations, and go through a succession of courses right up to the end of his military career. To enumerate but a few: He must attend a signalling class, do a musketry course, or qualify in a course of Range Finding. A Pioneer class or a course at a Veterinary School may claim the months he had hoped to spend on leave. A course of Physical Training or Swordsmanship or training at a Mechanical Transport class may help to pass the hot weather months away from his Regimental station. A term at a Mounted Infantry School, or a course at the Cavalry School may claim him for a big slice of the year. The Staff College may swallow him for two years, while she hatches him out as a full-fledged Staff Officer. In addition he must, at unknown times, be ready to pass or qualify in a, b, c, d, e and many other letters of the alphabet examinations even up to "Q" in his old age. The old saying—"there is no rest for the wicked," is true, and now-a-days ancient colonels, on the eve of retiring, must, before doing so, attend Musketry Refresher Classes. Now these courses and classes cover various periods from ten days, six weeks, to three months, for the usual courses up to eight months in the case of the course at the Cavalry School, and two years and more at the Staff College. No doubt this multiplication of courses is essential under the military policy of the day, and the paper results are doubtless most instructive and satisfactory; but, from the individual officer's point of view, they have one great drawback, and that is the heavy expense they entail on the individual officer.

It is universally acknowledged the officers' pay is not a living wage at any time in the junior ranks—and yet it is while he is a junior officer on low pay, that he has to attend and go through most of these classes and courses. The cause of the extra expenses incurred are not far to seek. Even though, while attending these classes, an officer draws his full pay from his regiment, yet he is a sufferer financially. Regimentally there are certain expenses as mess guests, entertainments given regimentally that every officer drawing full pay from the regiment is expected to subscribe his share 'pro rata' to his rank. Certain Regimental institutions must be maintained, and, in addition to purely regimental claims, an officer has to subscribe to certain Station Institutions. While an officer is absent for short periods up to, say, three months, he must go on subscribing to these Clubs. He must keep up his house or share of house; otherwise, on return from the class he would probably find himself without quarters—besides, as he cannot take all his belongings, his chargers, his servants, etc., with him to the class, these must be housed somewhere in his absence. These servants must also be paid during his absence, or otherwise he would find himself without any on his return. Maintaining his house, etc., he becomes liable for conservancy and municipal taxes and any cantonment taxes that may be in existence. Now, at the station to which he is detailed for the course, he has to mess at a much higher daily rate than with his own Regiment. He must, to maintain his position as an officer and a gentleman, join the local social club or the local amusement club, which best suits his form of exercise. For Officers attending short courses these local clubs cater specially, letting the officers attending classes in very cheaply—but not for nothing. And it is the multiplication of these small expenses which total quite a considerable sum. For a short course Government will not pay the rail-fare for an Officer's charger, and, though he is maintaining the same and a syce, he has to hire local means of transport to get about. Government advises taking a bicycle, but if an Officer does not possess one, is he to buy one? At the Cavalry School and Staff College rail-fare of chargers is paid for by Government, but officers are expected to play polo at these courses. It is an unwritten law—a law as well understood as any of the laws of the Medes and Persians—Government, by the mouth-piece of its General Officers, speak of polo as the training ground, the finest available for the cavalry officer. A cavalry officer joining the Cavalry School course is expected to exhibit his keeness in all branches of horsemanship, and his proficiency in all games and sports connected with horseflesh—and so again by the unwritten law, an officer must take some polo-ponies in self-defence, at his own expense. At the Staff College the books and instruments—even typewriters a student must purchase to keep up-to-date—form a very considerable item of his extra expense bill. It will be found, on enquiry, that officers have only one objection to being detailed for courses and classes—and that is on the score of expense. Here is a rough estimate of expenses for an officer: for a ten days' course Rs. 45; six weeks' course Rs. 126, three months' course Rs. 270; Cavalry School Rs.1,500; Staff College Rs. 3,500. The burden of education no longer lies on the parents' shoulders, but on the student's own pocket—the poorly paid British Officer.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? It will be found that officers holding certain appointments, in which it is necessary that they should travel a good deal in the performance of their duty, are allowed a daily detention allowance of certain sums according to rank per diem, while living away from their Headquarters, to cover extra expenses incurred. These officers know the nature of their appointments and make every arrangement to lessen extra expenditure. Some of these officers are on really big pay. Yet Government allows them daily allowances—acknowledges that they are out of pocket to the extent of certain sums, and makes it good to them. "Sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander" and that is the main principle of fair play. Is there any reason why the same treatment should not be meted out to Regimental Officers ordered to attend short courses or classes or long courses or classes? Is it any argument that because a class is short, and the extra expense incurred is a temporary expense and a non-recurring one, that the Regimental officer should not be equally compensated with his brother officer in a Staff billet or a general officer touring round? The truth is General Officers and Staff Officers look after themselves very well and get every thing they want—but the Regimental is nobody's child, and so his grumble is not heard. The man with a permanent appointment will grumble and memorialise continuously until his point is won. The officer temporarily mulcted will grumble loudly, but only temporarily; so his case is conveniently forgotten and quietly shelved. And so the British officer humps his load, his load of debt—but makes up his mind 'no son of his shall do likewise.' "Noblesse oblige" is a fine sounding phrase—but when it spells debt, is it fair to ask it

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC. THE fact that the volume of pilgrim traffic during the past Haj season was only two-thirds of that of the preceding year, was not due to any defect in arrangements for pilgrims here, but to the latter being an Akbari Haj year, and partly to Italian operations in the Red Sea. So far as is possible everything, which is necessary for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims, is done. And Government, in a Resolution, reviewing the report, observes with satisfaction that several improvements have been effected in the arrangments for pilgrims, especially for the embarkation of female pilgrims. If similar arrangements could be made at the other end, the pilgrimage would be a delightful tour. As it is, the hardships pilgrims have to submit to are enormous and it is not surprising that so many fall sick and die on the return journey. If the definite proposals, still under consideration regarding the compulsory return ticket and the employment of the well-found ships of one responsible firm be adopted, there can be no doubt that it will be to the advantage of the pilgrims. It should be possible that some special arrangement should be made to prevent the annual stranding of destitute pilgrims in Bombay. It must be admitted that local Mahomedans invariably respond to the invitation to subscribe towards the repatriation of the penniless ones. But it is scarcely fair that they should be continuously called upon to free the city of a couple of hundred destitute people who would otherwise become a nuisance and a menace. In the new regulations it would be well to provide for these people and to protect Bombay against them without sending round the hat.

BOMBAY FORESTS. A PLEASANT feature of this year's Forest Administration in Bombay is the fact that generally the forests have not been allowed to suffer from the effects of the drought of last year. This, of course, had an adverse effect on natural re-production, while the very large amount of grazing, which was permitted in forest lands, on account of the scarcity of fodder, was also an adverse circumstance. However, the greater attention which has been paid to fire protection during the last few years is beginning to have a visible effect, and on the whole the forests are reported to show an improved appearance. During last year the total area destroyed by fire was 59 per cent less than that of the year before last, and this follows a steady improvement during the previous four years. Only in Sind was there a disappointing return in this respect. This province, however, had more than double the number of fires, and five times the area burnt which were reported in the previous year. Apparently the people, being in desperate straits for fodder for their cattle, deliberately set fire to the coarse and useless grass in the forests, in order to get a growth of fresh young shoots. In other parts of the Presidency the forests, in a more legitimate manner, afforded a very large supply of fodder, which was principally used by the distressed cattle-owners of Gujerat. The Department did very excellent work in the exploitation of its grass-crop, on which it deserves congratulation, and considerably re-relieved a painful situation.

HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION. MR. D. W. WILSON, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, has issued a circular calling attention to its need of public support. As he points out St. George's Hospital is the only European hospital in Bombay and the nursing in its wards—except when occasionally a special Nurse is employed from the Private Nursing Staff—is given free. The Association benefits in no way from the Hospital fees paid by the patients, as these are all collected by Government for the upkeep of the Hospital. The Committee, being of opinion that subscribers to the Association should have some advantage over non-subscribers, have recently raised the fees payable by non-subscribers to the Association for the services of Nurses from the Private Nursing Staff To maintain a full and efficient staff funds are required, and it is the desire of the Committee that all Europeans in the city shall become subscribers.

THE HARDINGE CELEBRATION. FROM the report of the proceedings of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee on Tuesday, it will be gathered that the idea has not met with that degree of public approval which was anticipated. It must not be assumed that Bombay would not like to take part in the celebration; but Bombay is practically empty just now, and the few people left behind are too inert to take an active part in anything. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak; for the weather is too trying for anything but letting things slide. This is the reason why the Chairman of Monday's meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, appealed to the public of Bombay to send in subscriptions and to send them in early. His Excellency the Governor, who kindly sent in a subscription, will probably be disappointed to learn that the public has not subscribed so liberally as he anticipated, and that his suggestion regarding the disposal of surplus funds cannot be acted upon, for the simple reason that there is unlikely to be any surplus funds.

HORSES IN WAR. THE Hon. Mrs. Charlton of the "Animals' Friend Society," London, sent out a pamphlet last mail, drawing attention to the condition of horses in war. She describes it as a lamentable commentary on the humanitarian sentiments freely expressed by the delegates at Hague Conferences, that the splendid opportunities were not taken advantage of to plead the cause of the desperate suffering of other forgotten combatants, and to cause the terms of the Geneva Convention to be extended so as to include assistance to wounded horses in the various fields of modern conflict. Mrs. Charlton is anxious that help for horses become a recognised unit of the future military organisation of every nation, and, with that end in view, she calls upon all friends of animals to assist her in organising relief.

THE BALKANS. SIR EDWARD GREY'S hint to the Balkan delegates, that if they did not get seriously to business, they would wear out their welcome in London, need not either have surprised the delegates or created a sensation among the people. The Ambassadors of the Great Powers approve of Sir Edward's firm attitude, and it cannot be said that they have not exercised that utmost patience. Servia and Greece have stood out as long as their national dignity demanded and unless preliminaries are signed forthwith, it is to be feared that the will of Europe will be forced upon them by a process the Powers are anxious to avoid. That would be a lamentable ending to a glorious struggle and a costly one.

THE assent of the Governor-General in Council has been given to Bombay Act No. IV of 1913, "an act to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-Rights Act, 1903."

THE ballot held on Wednesday, in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a trustee to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. Carmichael, resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham of the firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

EMPEROR WILLIAM II. AND PUBLIC LIFE.

BERLIN, May 9.

It is obvious that a man of such strongly marked personality as the Emperor William II must have exerted considerable influence on the country over which he rules. But the public utterances of a man with strong and definite views on all subjects must, of necessity, meet with both approval and dissent in a measure unknown to a sovereign of a weaker and less decisive character. On many occasions the Emperor has aroused public enthusiasm by his attitude; at other times he has encountered considerable opposition. Happily he is not one of those who cannot brook contradiction of any kind; but, once convinced of being in error, he is always ready to acknowledge the justice of the opposite point of view. In any case, quite irrespective of the fact whether the Emperor's public utterances meet with approval or the reserve, it is a great advantage for the German people to be ruled over by a man of such vivid and striking personality, at, being a people without any well-defined political traditions, they are, on many occasions, only too inclined to betray a certain indifference with regard to the most important public questions. A very good example of the manner, in which the present Emperor has influenced his people in political matters, is to be found in the fact that the number of voters returning members to the Reichstag has greatly increased during his reign. Whereas during the first decades of the existence of the German Empire, only about 60 per cent. of those, entitled to vote, exercised this privilege, this number had increased to 65 per cent. by the year 1898, to 78 per cent. in 1903, to 84·7 per cent. in the year 1907, and to 84·9 per cent. in the year 1912. Allowing for the fact that a certain percentage of electors were either away or ill or otherwise hindered from voting of the polling day, it may be said that the number of citizens who recorded their votes on the occasion of the last election for the Reichstag, almost reached the highest possible percentage.

In addition to the much greater interest shown by the people of Germany for politics in the course of the Emperor's reign, a still more important change has taken place: we allude to the development of national and patriotic feeling now met with on all sides throughout the Empire. It is true that the Socialists Party has gained in strength, but this can be easily explained by the fact that Germany is becoming more and more an industrial country; this increase, however, has been more than equalised by the manner in which the various sections of the Liberal Party are becoming gradually welded into one harmonious whole. During the reign of the first Emperor, and even during the first ten years that the Emperor William II sat upon the throne, the Government were more or less dependent for support on the various Conservative sections and on the more Moderate Liberals. In those days the Liberals of the Extreme Left and the Catholic Centre were not to be relied on; as, for instance, when the proposed army increase was rejected by the Reichstag in 1893, and during the winter of 1896 and 1887 when the Centre and the so-called "Independent Party" played havock with the Naval Estimates. From this point of view, the last fifteen years have witnessed a complete change. The Left Wing of the Liberal Party and the Catholic Centre can now be depended on to vote in favour of any bill making for an increase of the navy, and just, at the present moment, when the Emperor is about to celebrate the 25th Jubilee of his reign, all sections of the Liberal Party have voted in favour of the Bill for the increase of the Army which was brought in at the end of March; and this, despite the fact that the proposed increase is to be a very extensive one, and will demand material sacrifices such as have never before been demanded for a similar purpose.

And this leads us to speak of the development of the defensive forces of the Crown under the Emperor William II. The Emperor, like his great forefathers, the Great Elector, Frederick William I, Frederick the Great, and the Old Emperor, is firmly impressed with the idea that it is essential to the welfare of the State for its defensive forces to develop in accordance with the requirements of the times. We owe it to him that our army is equipped with the latest modern weapons, that the number of our engineering troops (railway troops, aviation troops, etc.) has been greatly added to, that a two years' service has been introduced into the greater part of the army, whereby the number of available reserves has been greatly increased, and that, since he ascended the throne, the peace strength of the army has become greater; if we include the results to be brought about by the New Army Bill, the peace strength has been added to by nearly half the original amount. In the event of a war breaking out, Germany could mobilise nearly three times as many troops as during the campaign of 1870-71.

Still greater services have been rendered to the nation by the Emperor in the case of the German Navy. At the period of his accession, he found a fleet which would hardly have been able to protect our coasts effectively, and one which played but a poor part when compared with the fleets of the other Great Powers.

In those days the people of Germany failed entirely to appreciate the enormous importance of Sea Power. The fact that to-day the nation is entirely alive to the necessity of having a strong fleet is due to the personal initiative of the Emperor. To-day the German fleet is second only to that of England, and is greatly superior to that of France. It is the unanimous opinion of all competent critics that both our ships and men have achieved a high state of perfection, and that the spirit permeating all grades, from the admiral down to the stoker, is an excellent one.

Our Colonial Empire too has kept pace with the development of our defensive forces. The actual territorial additions made (the Caroline Islands, Samoa, Kiao-chow, New Cameron, etc.) are not the most important factor, but the main and most essential thing is that every possible effort has been, and is being made, to bring our Colonies up to a high state of civilisation and economic prosperity. Germans of every class and creed now take an active interest in everything concerning our Colonial Empire. Former generations of our German youth were consumed by the romantic desire to seek adventures in America or India, to-day our young people pin their hopes on South West Africa or Samoa. Those who emigrate desire still to live, and if necessary, to fight under the German flag, and have long ceased to take an interest in tomahawks and scalps.

But despite their strongly developed sense of patriotism, the German people have remained lovers of peace, and it has always been the special endeavour of the Emperor to strengthen this peaceful feeling. On the occasion of the opening of the first German Reichstag on the 21st of March, 1871, the Emperor said in his speech from the throne: "May the war which has been brought to such a glorious end be succeeded by a no less glorious period of peace, and may it be the continuous endeavour of our people to prove themselves equally victorious in the arts of peace: May God grant it so!" The Emperor William II, as is well known entertains a profound feeling of admiration and veneration for his grandfather, and has always regarded these solemn words as a kind of sacred legacy. During the twenty five years of his reign, he has faithfully preserved the peace, and it will continue to be his endeavour to maintain his greatest of all blessings for his people.

There is only one kind of war into which the Emperor throws himself with heart and soul, the war against misery with unflagging energy he has continued the social reforms begun by his grandfather in 1881. It was during the first year of his reign, that the law dealing with Old Age and Invalid Insurance came into force, and on the first day of the jubilee year of 1913, a scarcely less beneficial reform, the Pension Insurance for Private Employees Bill, was passed. In order to give an idea of the vast monetary demands made by social legislation of this order, it may be mentioned that the annual expenditure for the year 1910, for Insurance against Sickness, Accident Insurance and Invalid Insurance amounted to more than eight hundred million marks, a figure which owing to the new law dealing the Insurance of Private Employees and the constantly growing population, will steadily increase from year to year. The Emperor William II has adopted the motto of the greatest of his forefathers, Frederick the Great: "I will be a *Roi des Gueux*."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF GERMAN CULTURE.

A careful and impartial study of the progress made by German culture during the quarter of a century that has elapsed between the accession to the throne of William II and the present day, cannot fail to show with what untiring and lasting energy the German nation has been striving to enlarge, to deepen and to enrich the scope of its culture, and how, at the same time it has never lost sight of the importance of bringing all these efforts into line with the requirements of modern everyday life. A striking example of the success of these efforts is seen in the various reforms that have been carried out in the organisation of our High Schools. This work of reform, the aim of which was to modernise our German and more especially our Prussian High Schools, has ever found a warm advocate in the person of Emperor himself. The results has been a compromise between the requirements of modern practical education and the older existing types of schools, where the Classics took the leading place in the curriculum. The old classical "Gymnasium" has maintained its position and character, but its programme of studies has been brought up-to-date and freed from certain absolet details dating from the Middle Ages. Side by side with the "Gymnasium" there has sprung into being a number of other High Schools: the "Realgymnasium," the "Reformgymnasium," the "Oberrealschule" and the "Realschule." These different names represent a series of gradations, beginning with the old-fashioned Grammar School and ending with the latest thing in modern educational establishments, in which Greek and Latin are replaced by modern languages and practical sciences. With the introduction of the Matriculation examination as a final test for the pupils of "Realgymnasiums" and Oberrealschulen, thus enabling the boys educated in these establishments to proceed to the universities, the whole question has been settled, at least for the time being. Whereas in other countries there is a tendency to introduce one uniform standard of school, the last twenty-five years in Germany have produced a series of distinct types of educational establishments, in which the individual gifts and requirements of different kinds of pupils are afforded free scope.

But in Germany we have not contended ourselves with reforms bearing on the mental side of education, but great attention has been paid to the physical development of our young people, and nobody has done more to further this movement than the Emperor. His Majesty has always been the patron of sports of all kinds, and aided by his support, rowing has become a popular pastime among our school-boys Pedestrian excursions are regularly organised in all our schools, and sports and games of all kinds continue to increase in popularity among our young people. The German of the Emperor William II period has become a veritable athlete and follower of outdoor sports of all kinds; the "Kiel Yachting Week" which owes its conception to the Emperor alone may stand as a symbol of this new movement.

If we pass from the schools to the Universites, we are confronted with the fact, that the Province of Westphalia has founded a new university at Munster during the period in question, and should the City of Francfort succeed in realising its plan of founding a university in the old commercial city on the Main, it will be largely owing to the hearty interest taken by the Emperor in this proposal. Furthermore a great impetus to study has recently been provided by the creation of the new "Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft" which is presided over by the Emperor in person. The Principal of the "Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry Physics," Professor Hober has just been able to announce another important German contribution to science in the shape of the discovery of the synthesis of ammonia. Much has also been done in the way of founding Engineering Colleges and High Schools. The Cities of Danzig and Breslau have opened institutes of this description during the

(Continued on page 9)

PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY.

PLAIN SPEAKING TO THE ALLIES.

POWERS ORDER THEM TO SIGN FORTHWITH.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EMPHATIC LANGUAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27.

Sir Edward Grey received the Balkan delegates separately this morning, and informed them that there was no further room for discussion of the Peace Treaty. It should be signed forthwith as it stood, whether all the belligerents were ready to sign or not. This was the decision of the Ambassadors.

Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian delegate, expressed his willingness to sign forthwith.

The Greek delegates said they must communicate with their Government, and await instructions.

LATER.

It is understood that Sir Edward Grey to-day plainly intimated to the Balkan delegates that it appeared useless for those who were not prepared to sign the preliminary Peace Treaty, to remain in England.

LONDON, May 27.

Sir Edward Grey used equally emphatic language to the Servian delegate, who replied that, in view of this unexpected attitude of the Powers, he must ask his Government for further instructions.

The Turkish delegate also saw Sir Edward, and informed him that he had been ready to sign from the first day he landed in England.

SURPRISE AND SENSATION.

LONDON, May 28.

The unexpected firmness of Sir Edward Grey's language surprised the delegates, and caused a sensation [illegible] the public, who were thus made aware of the gravity of the situation in the Balkans. The papers are unanimous in condemning the attitude of Servia and Greece, and trust they will now accept the inevitable, and bow to the will of Europe, which cannot be accused of precipitate action.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

FIGHTING ONLY ON EASTERN FRONTIER.

LONDON May 27.

Replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Yate, Sir Edward Grey said that the latest reports showed that hostilities were still in progress between the Chinese and the tribesmen on the eastern frontier of Tibet. Otherwise, all the Chinese officials and troops had left the country, which was now being peaceably administered by the Tibetan authorities.

APPOINTMENT OF WEN-TSUN-YAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Referring to Reuter's message about the appointment of Wen-Tsun-Yao as a special envoy to settle the Chino-Tibetan question, Mr. J. C. Suez, the Chinese Trade Agent at Gyantse, who is now in Calcutta, observed that the appointment was a happy one, as Wen-Tsun-Yao, is perhaps the only Chineso official, who is intimately acquainted with Tibetan affairs. Wen-Tsun-Yao was an assistant Amba, in Lhassa, just prior to the Dalai Lama's flight, and was on most intimate terms with Dalai Lama. He is now in Shanghai, where he has many business interests. He speaks English and was educated at Queen's College, Hongkong.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

REPORTS OF TOWN-PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Replying to Mr. King, Mr. Montagu said that the Delhi Town-Planning Committee had submitted three reports. The first was on the selection of a site, and had been submitted after their first visit to India. The second was a special report on the possibility of using the northern site. The third was on the town-planning of the new capital.

All three had been printed in India, and copies were now on their way for presentation to Parliament. The House could discuss the Committee's recommendations on the East Indian Revenue Accounts.

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, May 27.

Sir George Ross, the Liberal leader in the Senate, has moved an amendment to the Navy Bill, refusing to assent to it until it is submitted to the judgment of the country.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

COMMONWEALTH WANTS EXPERT ADVICE.

MELBOURNE, May 27.

The Commonwealth Government is communicating with the British Cotton-Growing Association to secure expert advice as to the best method of promoting the cultivation of cotton in Australia. This step is the outcome of evidence given before the Empire Trades Commission, strongly in favour of such cultivation.

MARCONI AFFAIR.

CECIL CHESTERTON ON TRIAL.

CHARGE OF LIBELLING MR. GODFREY ISAACS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27.

The trial has begun at the Old Bailey of Mr. Cecil Chesterton, editor of the *Eye-Witness*, on a charge of uttering a criminal libel on Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

Counsel for the prosecution are Sir Edward Carson, R. C., Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., and Mr. Muir.

Mr. Chesteron pleaded not guilty and justification.

Sir Edward Carson, in his opening speech, said that the libel charged two officers of the State, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, with conspiracy and corruption for the purpose of benefitting Mr. Godfrey Isaacs. The appalling seriousness of the charge, if it were proved, would strike anyone. The plea of justification was the most extraordinary he had ever seen. There was no justification at all. Mr. Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Issacs would give evidence to show that nothing had ever taken place between them with regard to the Marconi contract. They would show how the matter was conducted from beginning to end. It was purely a business matter.

Mr. Herbert Samuel gave evidence, bearing out Sir Edward Carson's opening statement.

THE EDWARD MEDAL.

THREE AWARDS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, May 27.

The *London Gazette* announces that Edward Medals of the Second Class have been awarded to Guard Stroud, for rescuing an old woman, who had fallen in front of an incoming train at Bukhtiarpur, on July 11th, 1912, and to Mr. Burton, assistant manager, and Gurzei Ahom, an employee of the Assam Oil Company at Digboi.

The medal was awarded the last-named for attempting to rescue, on December 12, 1911, a fellow-employee named Rulia, who had been overcome by the fumes in an oil-tank, and to Mr. Burton, for twice entering the tank and rescuing Ahom, who had also been overcome by the fumes in attempting to rescue Rulia, till he himsef collapsed.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

PERSISTENT AND INSIDIOUS LOBBY WORK.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

President Wilson, in an interview with several journalists, said the public ought to know the extraordinary exertions, which were being made in the lobby, to gain the recognition of certain alterations in the Tariff Bill. He had never seen the lobby so numerous, industrious and insidious. Money was being spent on these schemes without limit. He believed they were concentrated against free sugar and wool; but he was not apprehensive that they would be successful. He believed the application of modern and scientific methods to American industries would more than compensate for the reduction in the Tariff.

EMPIRE DAY SHOOTING.

PROVISIONAL SCORES WITH THE RIFLE.

LONDON, May 27.

The provisional scores in the "Empire Day Rifle Competition" are as follows:—

Royal Marine Artillery, Portsmouth	3,704
2nd Batt. Hampshires, Mauritius	3,100
29th Punjabis, Chaman	2,939
2nd Batt., 1st Gurkhas, Dharamsala	2,851
26th Punjabis, Hong-kong	2,827
2nd Batt. Norfolks, Belgaum	2,808
28th Punjabis, Lahore	2,781
Royal Marine Light Infantry, Portsmouth	2,741
Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore	2,739
H.M.S. Pembroke	2,737
69th Punjabis, Malakand	2,638
4th Rifles, Gharial	2,620
1st Staffordshires, Pietermaritzburg	2,618
36th Sikhs, Lucknow	2,612
Witwatersrand Rifles	2,595
2nd Batt., 39th Garhwal Rifles	2,585
1st Batt. Connaught Rangers, Ferozpore	2,514
35th Sikhs	2,502
90th Punjabis	2,481
62nd Punjabis	2,465
H. M.S. Excellent	2,464
18th Hussars	2,463
2nd Batt. Berkshires	2,406
Transvaal Cyclist Volunteers	2,393
Malay States Guides	2,390

The final scores are expected to be made known at the beginning of July.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 27.

In reply to Captain Murray to-day, with reference to the Nicholson Commission, Mr. Montagu said that Lord Crewe understood that a report had been submitted to the Government of India, by whom the Committee was appointed, and by whom any recommendations would, in the first instance, be dealt with.

LORD AVEBURY ILL.

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Avebury is seriously ill.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE KING IN BERLIN

POTSDAM GARRISON REVIEWED.

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVE FOR ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 27.

In glorious weather to-day, the Kaiser, wearing the uniform of the Garde de Corps with the ribbon of the Garter, and King George, in the uniform of his Prussian Dragoon Guards, wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle, reviewed the Potsdam garrison.

The Kaiser then led his troops past King George. The two monarchs, on leaving the parade ground, received an ovation.

The Empress and Queen Mary, surrounded by a distinguished assemblage, witnessed the proceedings from the Castle.

A lunch followed at which the Royal personages, the British Ambassadors and the German Ambassador to Great Britain, the Chancellor, Herr von Jagow and high officers were present.

LATER.

The King and Queen have started for England.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

MEETS AN ALLEGATION OF DRUNKENNESS.

LONDON, May 27.

Ex-President Roosevelt, accompanied by an army of special correspondents, statesmen, divines, doctors, cow-boys, detectives, and typists, associated with the various periods of his career, has arrived at Marquette (Michigan), to conduct the action for libel, which he is bringing against ex-Senator Newett, editor of the Ishpeming *Iron-ore*. He demands two thousand pounds sterling damages.

The libel complained of is the allegation that Mr. Roosevelt is a drunkard. Mr. Roosevelt has been annoyed for years at this legend of intemperance, and announces his intention of finally destroying it.

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his action for libel, spent an hour and forty minutes in the witness box. He gave details to the jury, (composed of workingmen), of practically every alcoholic drink he had ever taken in the course of his career. He said he had never drunk a cocktail or highball in his life, and had never touched spirits except by medical advice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

ITS VALUE DEMONSTRATED.

LONDON, May 28.

The value of wireless telegraphy was strikingly illustrated by the saving of 205 passengers from the liner "Tainu", bound from Wellington for London, which was badly damaged in a collision with the steamer "Inca," off the Spanish coast, on Sunday morning. The "Tainui" began to dip by the head and sent out distress signals, which were picked up forty miles distant by the steamer "Garth Castle." The latter reached "Tainui" at nine o'clock on Sunday evening and took off the passengers, who were brought to Plymouth.

It appears that many passengers had retired for the night, as they were informed that the "Tainui" was making for Corunna, but as the vessel was settling in the water it was decided to transfer them to the "Grath Castle."

The boats of the "Tainui" were tied together to avoid losing sight of each other, the boats of "Garth Castle" acting as guides. The sea was smooth but there was a nasty swell.

"Tainui" reached Corunna safely.

GOLF AT ST. ANDREW'S.

LONDON, May 28.

A feature of yesterday's golf meeting at St. Andrew's was the victory of Blackwell over Abe Mitchell, the artisan golfer and last year's runner up by four up and two to play. The Hon. Michael Scott, one of the favourites for the championship, was disqualified in the third round for arriving at the tee ten minutes late, though his opponent did not claim the match, which Scott won by four up and three to play.

Gillies, of Woking, beat Blackwell at the nineteenth hole, and William Greig, of New St. Andrew's, beat Lionel Munn at the twenty second.

FLYING OFFICER KILLED.

LONDON, May 27.

Lieut. Arthur, Royal Flying Corps, was killed to-day, while flying at Montrose.

TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.

The settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, which has been discussed by a mixed commission for months without matters being advanced, is now occupying the British and Russian Embassies with better prospects of succeeding. The southern boundary has already been established.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, May 27.

Yorkshire beat Sussex at Sheffield, by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Essex at the Oval, by 74 runs.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

LONDON, May 28.

The P. and O. steamer "Moldavia" shipped £425,000 gold at Port Said, to-day, for India.

POLICE TORTURE.

POONA CASE AGAIN RAISED.

MR. MONTAGU AND PROMISE OF REFORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27.

In reply to Sir W. Byles in the House of Commons to-day, with reference to the Poona Torture Case and the promised reforms, Mr. Montagu said that the honorary magistrate, who recorded the confession in the Poona case, had been deprived of his power. With regard to the reform promised in September, 1911, action in various directions had been taken. It might be said that most of the reforms had been carried out. The Government of India had not yet communicated the result of their consideration of the opinions expressed by the local Governments, regarding the use of confessions.

FRENCH THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

PARIS, May 28.

The Chamber, by 386 votes to 163, has adopted the credit of 234 million francs for the retention with the colours of men due to be released, after a debate marked by heated opposition from the Socialists.

The Income Tax proposals for meeting military expenditure have been issued. A tax of 1 per cent. is imposed on incomes up to two thousand sterling; 2 per cent. up to four thousand; and three above four thousand. The first four hundred pounds of income is exempt. There is a further exemption of a thousand francs for each child under sixteen, or for a parent or grandparent over seventy, dependant on a taxpayer. Thus the tax on an income of eight hundred pounds is only four pounds. The total yield of tax is estimated at £2,800,000 sterling.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.

LONDON, May 28.

In the house of commons, Sir Rufus Isaacs moved the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. He emphasised the urgency of the measure in view of the growing number of important appeals from India and the dominions, and declared that it was impossible for the work of the Empire to be carried on properly unless the House authorised the creation of two new Lords of appeal. The measure was opposed by a small body of ministerialists, who prevented it from being read a second time.

The debate was adjourned.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

INCREASED TAX ON ALCOHOL.

PARIS, May 27.

Nearly eight millions sterling additional revenue will be required in 1914. It is proposed to cover this mainly by an increased tax on alcohol and stock transfer duties.

NON-COMS'. PASSAGES.

LONDON, May 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked a question, in which he complained of the inadequacy of the number of free passages, provided for unattached non-coms. in India, desiring furlough after six years' service in India.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, explained the regulations on the subject, which he did not consider required amendment.

ROYAL MAIL CO.

LONDON, May 27.

The Royal Mail Company's recent issue is quoted at a discount of two. The underwriters take 80 per cent. of the issue.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, May 28.

The condition of the Duchess of Connaught continues favourable. And she is being carried into the garden daily.

No more bulletins will be issued.

SIR STUART SAMUEL.

LONDON, May 26.

The action of Oswald Forbes, as common informer, to recover £17,500 from Sir Stuart Samuel for voting in the House of Commons, when disqualified from doing so was concluded to-day, judgment being entered for the defendant.

ALLEGED VIOLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 22.

A case of much public interest is going on in the Court of the City Magistrate at Sukkur, in which some Muhammadans of Matiari are charged with having violated the Collector's regulations, by causing annoyance to the Hindus of the place, while performing the conversion ceremony of a Hindu goldsmith. The prosecution witnesses have been examined,

(*Continued on page 8.*)

RAILWAY STRIKE.

GLOOMY SITUATION REPORTED.

MAIL TRAIN GETS ONLY A FEW MILES FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 28.

The situation on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is gloomy. The latest news from Raichur states that traffic at that station is disorganised. The loco. foreman of Rajahmundry telegraphs that the loco. staff there are threatening to strike. The loco, staff at Bitragunta is reported to have struck work. The block signalmen in Madras have also struck. The Calcutta mail, which leaves at 6-45 p.m., left at 7-15 in charge of Platform Inspector, as guard, and could not go beyond Basin Bridge, a few stations out of Madras.

Owing to the strike of the cabinmen, the Delhi Express left Madras at 3-45 p. m., and was blocked at Arkonam. The Waltair Express, which is due to at arrive in Madras at 6 p. m., is hung up at Bitragunta. The Bangalore Mail left at 8-45 p. m., with Mr. Armstrong, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, as guard.

The following appeared in the *Madras Times* last evening:—The guards have struck, and there are fears of other sections following suit. There are now only about eight guards at work, although it is hardly possible to gauge the exact number, who are or are not on strike, as no notice has been received by the Company of the intentions of the men. The Company have recieved a telegram from the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, saying that the strike had been authorised, starting from midnight of Monday. This, however, is not recognized by the Company as authoritative. The Company do not recognise the Society beyond that in Madras. The guards at Bitragunta and Jalarpet have also struck. At Arkonam and Bangalore stations the staff are out, or at least most of the clerical staff.

There are threats of a strike from a few stations on the North-west line, but with the exception of Bitragunta, where the station staff has struck, the North-west line seems to be comparatively loyal. Even at the above stations, we understand, the assistant station masters have not struck, but are working loyally and helping the Company to meet the difficulties of the present situation. One of the peculiar features of the whole affair is that no new statement of grievances or any other reason for striking has been received by the Company from the employees and even the employees themselves do not seem to be clear about the grounds upon which the strike is being conducted. Consequently there is already defection in their ranks, and we learn that even the members of the Society have announced their intention to remain loyal to the Company. When the men, especially the old service men, realise what the strike means—the loss of service, the loss of gratuity, and the probable loss of grade,—they will probably see how serious a step they are taking. For, the strike, especially if prolonged, will mean a break in the continuity of their service, and, consequently, even if they are taken on again, it will be as new servants. We believe that it is even yet not too late for the men to place their grievances before the Agent in a constitutional manner, and any of the other chief officers would, we believe, receivedeputations from the employees, if they were to do so. We believe that there would be no drastic action or strict adherence to law regarding the break in continuity of service, but we learn that delay would be fatal to these concessions. There does not, however, appear to be much prospect of the strike being long maintained. Applicatios are pouring in at the Traffic Manager's office, asking for the situations of guards who have gone on strike. It is not expected that this state of affairs will exist for long, as strenuous efforts are being made to cope with the situation.

MEETING OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Yardley, one of the Trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, presided over a largely attended meeting of the Railway employees, last evening at which Mr. Engleken, the Travelling Secretary of the Society, addressed the men. He spoke for about three quarters of an hour, explaining to the men the advantages of being members of the Society, and asking them to refuse to accept any concessions which the Railway might offer them, unless they came through their accredited Society, warning them at the same time to use no violence towards those not on strike. He incidentally mentioned that out of thousands of workmen in Perambore workshops, only about 400 were members of the Society, and they wished to know whether they could strike in sympathy. He said, "Stick to your General Secretary, and his orders were to strike." The speaker asked the members to do his bidding. He announced that he had received messages from the East Indian, Great Indian Peniusular, and the B. B. and C. I. Railways, sympathising with the men out on the M. and S. M. Railway, and offering to go out. He was glad to say that the B. B. and C. I. Railway had set the ball rolling, and there were to-day about 500 men out on that Railway.

At the end of his speech several men, not members of the Society, enrolled themselves.

Mr. Narayana Rao, who was recently suspended and subsequently reinstated, and who is now on strike, then made a lengthy speech explaining what he called his downfall.

Mr. Yardley then made a short speech in which he enjoined the men to be loyal to the Society. He said that the Railway was now doing an illegal thing in running engines without pilots from Royapuram to the Central Station, and running against signals etc., and he was sure some fatality would result, and the Company would be muleted in heavy damages. This would be to the advantage of the men who were out. He concluded by appealing to the men not to return to work without orders of the Society.

Before dispersing, Mr. Engleken announced that the block-signallers had struck, and offered to join the Society

MRS. BESANT.

THREATENED WITH ACTION.

"GRAVE AND SERIOUS LIBEL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The *Leader* states that Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, vakil, Madras High Court, has, on behalf of his client, Mr. K. U. Shama Rao, vakil, who appeared for Dr. T. M. Nair in the recent defamation case brought against him by Mrs. Annie Besant, has sent a notice to Mrs. Besant that in a letter addressed by her to several newspapers on the result of the said defamation case, she made statements which constituted "a grave and serious libel" on him, that they "were published vexatiously and needlessly," that they were "false and malicious," that they imputed "grave moral turpitude" to him, and were calculated to injure his "reputation in his professional and other capacities." Unless she forthwith retracted those statements and tendered an unqualified apology to him, he would institute proceedings against her for the purpose of clearing his client's character.

Similar notices have been sent to the editors of the papers, in which Mrs. Besant's letter was published.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA May 28.

The latest circular of European Defence Association, stated that the organisation has grown with great rapidity and is steadily increasing in size and influence. The membership, at the time of writing, is approximately one thousand nine hundred. A complete list of membership, as on April 15th, numbering 1,758, is issued and suplementary lists will be published of six fully constituted branches. Bombay has 128 members, Madras 113, Karachi 64, Lahore 113, Cawnpore 154. Mozafferpore 112; ten districts of Bengal and Assam are being actively canvassed and branches, it is hoped, will be established at Silchar, Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri and Dibrugarh A branch is also projected for Kolar Gold Fields and the colliers' districts of Bengal and Bihar will shortly be actively worked.

With a view to ultimate formation of a London branch, steps are being taken to bring the subject of the Association to the notice of those in England, interested in non-official European community in India. Mr. Alec Marsh has been appointed Secretary

LAHORE BOMB OUTRAGE.

BENGALEE YOUTHS ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 28.

The two Bengalee youths, arrested some time ago in connection with the bomb outrage at Lahore, have been discharged to-day. One of them, before arrest, had secured an employment as compounder in a local druggist's shop. The police inspector concerned, recommended the employer to take the youth back, and this has been done.

MEETING OF SIKHS.

The Sikhs of Gujranwala held a condemnatory meeting in connection with the recent bomb outrage, and Sirdar Balwant Singh offered a reward of Rs. 100 for information which would lead to the arrest of the person or persons, and a subsequent conviction.

TWO GANGS OF DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Two gangs of dacoits, who are stated to have been terrors of the locality, have been arrested in the Diamond Harbour district. The gangs which number thirty all told, are accused of having committed numerous thefts and murders.

Dacoities continue in Bengal. To-day five more cases are reported the most serious of which was that at Backergunge where a gang of fifty local men, Hindus and Mahomedans, armed with firearms and wearing masks, raided the house of a banker and got away with Rs. 11,000 in cash and notes, and Rs. 1,000 in jewellery. The othe dacoities occurred at Burdwan, Bankura and Jalpaiguri.

SEDITIOUS LEAFLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, May 28.

The "Cawnpore Journal" states that printed copies of "Liberty," an inflamatory and seditious leaflet, were received by the last English Mail by certain residents of Cawnpore. The leaflet in question was enclosed along with trade circulars, which accounts for its escaping notice of the Postal authorities. The leaflets were addressed to "Citizen Cawnpore" and not to any person by name.

TRADE OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal, for the official year 1912-13, by the Collector of Customs shows that the province has experienced another record year of prosperity. The grand total value of the trade of the port for the year was Rs. 2,02,38,38,776, which is a record.

BREACH OF PEACE IN CHINAMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

A number of Chinamen, who were accused of causing breaches of peace, were to-day bound down to be of good behaviour in the sums ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 It is believed that this result of prosecutions will signalise the stoppage of the dissensions between the different classes of the Chinese in Calcutta.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND THEIR ADVISER.

The appointment of Mr. C. E. Mallet, as Secretary for Indian students, was widely criticized as that of one who was a perfect stranger to India and the Indians. To my mind, he has justified his selection by the tact and discretion he has shown in his treatment of students, and the spirit in which he has approached his delicate and difficult task. The students, as a class, are very sensitive. They are jealous of their freedom and independence, and resent being placed in leading-strings, as if they were so many children. They have a suspicion that their movements are watched, and that some of the officials of the department, which has been created for giving them information and advice, serve not so much as help, but as hindrance. The fact of the matter is that there has been a lot of mutual misunderstanding, and youthful susceptibilities have been quick to take offence and suspect mysterious designs on most inadequate grounds. Mr. Mallet hit upon the happy idea of meeting the students face to face, so that they might arrive at a better understanding by mutual explanations made in a frank and honest spirit. There is nothing like a round-table conference for the settlement of knotty questions, and especially for alleged acerbities. Mr. Mallet got Sir William Wedderburn to preside at the meeting, and as a stroke of policy, it was half the battle won. Sir William is loved and venerated by Indians, and he smoothed the way by the pacific utterances with which he commenced the proceedings. He was glad of the opportunity given to students of representing their cause, and he expressed his confidence that in Mr. Mallet they would find a friend in need. This confidence was amply justified by what followed. Mr. Mallet handled the grievances set forth at the meeting with a sympathetic understanding, and he so won over the audience by his conciliatory address, that those who had come to hiss, remained to cheer. They had got, he said, to try to understand each other better, and not to be ready to suspect each other of the worst possible motives. He did not know whether they should distrust him. He did not distrust them. There was an impression, he added, that the department at the India Office had been created for the purpose of watching Indian students. If that had been the object of the department, he would never have had anything to do with it at all. This sentiment, as was natural, was warmly applauded by his hearers. Although watching is not the purpose of the department, it will still be found necessary in the case of evil-minded youngsters harbouring mischief in their heart and propagating inflamatory ideas.

SYMPATHY AND SAFEGUARDS.

The department was not created a day too soon for the protection and guidance of students. Some of them had fallen a prey to sinister influences, and designing persons had found in them ready and subservient tools. At their plastic and susceptible age, when judgment is still in the making, it could not be otherwise. Many students returned home with a proper, albeit a rather exalted sense of independence, while not a few came back as fanatics, imbued with English antipathies. The department can do much good by guarding the youths against evil, and the results are already visible. It must clearly be realized that the apprehended mischief cannot be prevented by shutting up students in a glass-house, and subjecting them to an artificial, hot-house, growth. Such treatment will be resented by many, and the few who will tamely submit to it are not likely to turn out the best products of western life and training. The students must not be hidden away from unhealthy influences, but must be left free to brave them and conquer them. We have Mr. Mallet's assurance that they will be treated with generous confidence, and if the entire department were moved by the same spirit, reciprocity of good feeling will not be wanting on either side. The youths must be furnished with opportunities of seeing and studying English life and society. When they were left alone, they did not see it at all, and what was worse, they scarcely knew that they had not seen it. Their knowledge was confined chiefly to low boarding-houses and the company of servant girls, and they made terrible mistakes in generalizing from this experience. They erred, because their minds were not trained to observe and to judge. They must be put in the way of noting defects, as well as of admiring a great deal that is good and worthy of imitation. Unless they are placed amidst healthy surroundings, with an opportunity imbibing the western spirit at its best, a sojourn in England is useless,—and it has often proved worse than useless in the formation of character on the English model. Under these circumstances alone will the students, as was well observed by Sir William Wedderburn, "return to India with feelings of kindly sympathy for the British people and British institutions." There should be a system of reciprocity between the East and the West. The students may cherish the sensible advice of Mr. Mallet, that they should bring from India the best that India had to give, and that they should take back to India the best that England had to give.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

Such opportunities as I have had of gauging Mahomedan sentiment, have proved to me the existence of a strong feeling against the grant of a monopoly to a particular shipping company for the conveyance of pilgrims, and that feeling was reflected in the resolution passed by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay the other day. In recommending the monopoly, the Bombay Government have been actuated, no doubt, by the one and only motive of ensuring the comfort and well-being of the Hadjis. But even this may be purchased at too high price, and the proposal is liable to objections in principle, as well as in detail. The details may be modified on further consideration, such as the fixing of the fares, and the compulsory provision with regard to the purchase of return tickets. As has

been pointed out by the Anjuman, some pilgrims may not want to return within the stipulated time, or by the same route, and it would be manifestly unjust to compel them to pay double fare. It will be easy to frame a rule which will take such cases into account. But as a general rule, this provision is most salutary, as it will not leave some hundreds of indigent Hadjis stranded in Jeddah, at the close of each pilgrim season, a nuisance, and perhaps a menace, to the Turkish authorities, and a charge, in the last resort, on the Indian Government. The Hadj is regarded as a supreme act of piety by the faithful. It is a passport to heaven, and therefore the poor would buy, beg or borrow, to be able to go to Mecca. They do not mind the hardships and travails of the journey. Indeed, the greater the troubles, the greater the merit of the deed. If they have scraped together just sufficient means to take them to the holy city, they will trust to Providence to take them back to their homes. Daring and desperate spirits, here and there, with not a pie in their pocket, will stow themselves away in dark corners of the pilgrim ship about to sail for Jeddah. I happened, some years ago, to be present at the dock when one such person was discovered and forced out of the vessel. He raised such a wail, and made such frantic and persistent efforts to return to the ship, that a Mahomedan taking pity on him bought him his ticket and made him happy. Rich Moslems are willing to gain vicarious merit by supplying poor pilgrims with means for the Hadj, and knowing that they will be repatriated anyhow if stranded at Jeddah, they see that it is not absolutely necessary to provide for their return. The Government are, therefore, perfectly justified in providing against this scandle.

PRINCIPLE OF MONOPOLY. The scheme for regulating the pilgrim traffic can be easily revised in detail, but one cannot reconcile himself to the principle of a monopoly, unless it were demonstrated to be a necessary and unavoidable expedient against a gross and palpable evil which cannot, otherwise, be removed. As interfering with freedom of contract and the principle of healthy competition, it is apt to be demoralizing in its effect. Again, granting that a monopoly is absolutely necessary in the interests of the parties concerned, it must not be given to the firm that happens to be the first to approach the Government with its offer. I think the Mahomedans are not unreasonable in their request that time may be allowed for further deliberation on all sides, in the hope of arriving at a more satisfactory solution of the problem. And it is a hard problem this of the Hadj and the Hadjees. The greatest difficulty arises from the ignorance and credulity of the generality of pilgrims, which renders them the helpless victims of sharpers and blacklegs, and the situation is aggravated by their impecuniousness, when they flock into Bombay during the Hadj season, awaiting embarkation, they would be a menace to the health of the city, were they not properly housed and looked after. The steamship companies engaged in this traffic have not been very particular about securing the comfort and convenience of the passengers, and in the busy season the fares are at a heavy premium. It is the duty of the state to protect the pilgrims from themselves, as well as from those who prey upon them, and also to provide against their proving a sanitary danger to the cities which harbour them on their way to and from the Hadj. If it were possible to control the traffic and safe-guard the interests of the pilgrims as well as the public, without a monopoly, then there would be no justification for it.

DION.

AGRA BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AGRA, May 28.

The butchers in the Municipal area of Agra have been on strike for the past three days. The new Health Officer who holds the degree of D. Ph., in introducing reforms, ordered the removal of certain meat shops which were situated in insanitary localities to more desirable sites This order was not complied with and, on a few licenses being withdrawn all the butchers went on strike.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF Rs. 5,

INSURANCE CASHIER SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, May 28.

Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, to-day passed the sentence in a case of embezzlement of Rs. 5,000 odd against Rungaswamy Mudliar, cashier of the Oriental Life Assurance office, on the accused's pleading guilty. Dealing with three charges, covering Rs. 794, the Court awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, or, in default, one year more in each of the three cases. The substantive sentences of imprisonment are to run concurrently.

DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.

Mr. Slanley Walker, Deputy Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, died last evening about 6 o'clock, at his residence in the Fort, Bombay, after a short illness.

The deceased was a popular officer in the company and was a Captain in the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The funeral takes place this morning at 10 o'clock, with all the honour due to a Volunteer Officer.

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RAILWAY STRIKE.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

en masse, and he was proud to enroll them. It was decided to send an urgent message to Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary in Bombay, informing him that at yesterday's meeting it was resolved that all the men would be loyal to the Society. The meeting was perfectly orderly, except for one incident when Mr. Engleken stepped forward and asked a man who was disturbing the meeting to leave.

BANGALORE, May 28.

The strike has reached Arsikere, on the meter gauge section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, where all except the Station Master and his assistant, went home this morning. Mr. Anderson, the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, arrived from Hubli this morning, with eleven 'meter gauge' guards, whom he has taken on to the affected stations by a special train, being also accompanied by 100 more Sappers to replace the menials.

A train came through with the passengers and mails this morning, being worked by driver and guard right through from Madras. But no trains, except the Agent's special, have been able to get through over the 'broad gauge' from this end.

Among the grievances of the Traffic Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rungaswamy's case heads the list. The men say, he must be reinstated. Then the men insist that an annual conference be held by the Railway subordinates, to which one European or Anglo-Indian and one Indian subordinate from the first class, station masters downwards (traffic inspectors not to be eligible), from each of the districts, should attend. The first conference to take place in the first week of October 1913, at Arkonam, the minutes of such conference meetings to be forwarded to the Agent through the General Traffic Manager.

Another grievance runs as follows:—Famine batta for men drawing Rs. 30 and under, said to have been already in force, was not in force for men drawing over Rs. 16; in this case all the arrears must be given to the staff concerned.

The other grievances are to the following effect:—Guards and under-guards, either Indian or Anglo-Indian, leaving headquarters before noon and arriving at headquarters afternoon on Sundays and public holidays, should be paid double mileage for the train they work from the starting station. Guards to be paid batta for the nights out of headquarters as under:—

Passenger guards Rs. 2 per night, mixed and goods guards Rs. 1-8 per night, in addition to the mileage earned either by Indians or Anglo-Indians.

Men drawing Rs. 50 and over should be mane eligible for second class passes. Men drawing Rs. 25 and above should be made eligible for servants' passes.

The following is the scale of salaries, increases, and promotions suggested by the men:—

Clerks and ticket collectors should be started on Rs. 25 and raised to Rs. 40 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after which they should be selected as under-guards; under-guards should start on Rs. 55, rising to Rs. 60; chief guards of goods and mixed trains should be started on Rs. 60 and rising to Rs. 80, by annual increments of Rs. 5. Chief guards working on the passenger trains should receive an initial salary of Rs. 90 rising to Rs. 120 by annual increments of Rs 5. after which they should be eligible for the post of assistant station masters. Assistant station masters from the grade of guards should start on Rs. 125 and rise to Rs. 145 by annual increments of Rs. 5. Station masters of second class stations, Indian or Anglo-Indian, should be started on Rs. 90 and rise to Rs. 175. Station masters, Indian or Anglo-Indian, at first class stations, should receive a starting salary of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 350, according to the importance of the stations. Relieving clerks should be started on Rs. 15 and confirmed on Rs. 17-8; ticket collectors, general clerks and singallers should be promoted to the next higher grades. Clerks, other than ticket collectors and general clerks, should start on Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 25, be annual increments of Rs. 2-8, to be promoted to the next higher grades as vacancies occur. Transhipclerks should be started on Rs. 25, rising to Rs. 35. Senior or head clerks of the branches should draw Rs. 35 to Rs.100 according to the nature and importance of the stations. Signallars should start on Rs. 17-8, rising to Rs. 25, by annual increments of Rs. 2-8 and draw Rs. 30 after passing the Higher Standard examination. Assistant signallers-in-charge should be started on Rs.35 rising to Rs.50 and the signalres-in-charge should draw up to Rs. 75. Telegraph Office inspectors should start on Rs. 80 and rise to 100. Relieving assistant stationmasters should start on Rs. 30, rising to or assistant station masters Rs. 40, by annual increments of Rs. 2 8 Station masters or relieving station masters, fifth class, should start on Rs. 45, rising to Rs. 50; fourth class Rs. 55, to Rs. 60; third class Rs. 65, to Rs. 80; second class Rs. 90 to Rs. 175; first class Rs. 200 to Rs. 350. Under-guards should start on Rs. 15, rising to Rs 25 and to be promoted as chief guards after passing the required examination. Goods and mixed train chief guards should draw Rs. 30 to Rs. 60; passenger guards should draw Rs. 80 to Rs. 100; train clerks should start on Rs. 15 and by annual increments of Rs. 2-8. rise to Rs. 25, and to be promoted as shunting masters. Shunting masters should start on Rs. 30 and rise to Rs. 50 and should be promoted as guards, if vacancies occur. Clerks who have reached the maximum salary of their grade, should be selected as assistant stationmasters, first and second class stations, and should draw Rs 80. to Rs, 100. Luggage and goods shed porters should draw Rs. 8, tranship porters Rs. 10, shunting porters Rs. 12 to 14, pointsmen Rs. 8 to Rs. 12, shunting and point jamadars Rs. 15 to Rs 20, according to the importance of the stations; and peons, watchmen and scavengers, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

The Bangalore express, due to arrive in Madras at 3-45 p. m. yesterday, did not come till 4-15 a. m. to-day. The Delhi express, due to arrive at 6-20 p.m. yesterday, reached the Central Station at 7-26 a.m. to-day. The Bangalore passengar train, due to arrive in Madras at 7-5 p.m., yesterday, did not come in till 10. a. m. to-day. This morning, the Metropollitan passenger train, Waltair express. Trivellore and Avadi local trains left the central station at the scheduled time, at 9 a. m. to-day. the menial staff at the Central Station represented to the station master that they were being molested by the menial staff at Basin Bridge, because they did not strike in sympathy with them. They were, they said, afraid to go home after their day's work, as some of them were assaulted last might near the Peoples' Park and Salt Cotaurs the Station-master assured the men that arrangements would be made to protect them, and the men resumed work. It is feared that the signallers on the Jalarpet-Bangalore section will join the strike Mr Greenall, the General Traffic Manager, returned to Madras this morning. He has persuaded assistant stationmasters, who had gone on strike, to resume the duties.

It is understood that the workmen of the Porambore Workshops have sent in a memorial to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, drawing his attention among other things to the question of the increase of wages which is given every eighteen months instead of annually.

The traffic staff at Waltair is reported to have struck work to-day.

A correspondent from Coimbatore telegraphs to-day:—The mail train from Madras due at 7-43, arrived at 12-30 yesterday and at 11-30 to-day. At the railway stations notices are put up of the strike, and the probable inconvenience to passengers beyond Jalarpet, and informing the runing of special trains via Erode to Madras. Duplicate trains were run to Mangalore and the Nilgiris from Jalarpet, yesterday, and from Poddnur in time to-day. Mr. Carmichael, District Traffic Superintendent, is between Tirupatur and Jalarpet.

POONA, May 28.

All trains from and to Poona ran as usual to-day, notwithstanding the strike on the Madras and S.M. Railway.

BANGALORE, May 28.

There has been no improvement in the situation of the strike this evening, on the contrary the position at the Cantonment Station was rather aggravated this afternoon by the Chief Station Master suddenly striking. The cause is stated to be that whereas he has struggled heroically with the strike of porters and pointsmen since Sunday and has been initiating the Sappers in the work of the pointsmen, the Agent, Mr. Anderson, before leaving for Jalarpot Junction to-day, publicly charged him with fomenting the menials' strike and subsequently influencing the men who were conciliated at the City Station yesterday, with striking a second time.

Only one local train for Kolar, managed to reach Bangalore to-day, six hours behind time in charge of an Indian guard. It was returned to that station an hour later and there is some hope that to-night's ordinary mail will be able to leave in charge of the men who brought it in this morning. No information can be got along the railway telegraph, the instruments being completely deserted or jammed down, while enquiries are passing along.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Persistent rumours were afloat this morning to the effect that the Traffic Staff of the E. I. Railway contemplated joing hands with the Madras strikers. From enquiries made, it was ascertained that there was not the slightest foundation to justify this report and that there was not the least apprehension of such a contingency arising.

Madras and Calcutta Mails arrived at about half past eleven to-day or approximately two hours beyond the scheduled time. The strike, it is learnt has not incommoded in any way the working of the E. I. Railway.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have informed the Bengal-Nagpur Rilway that all bookings of traffic with the exception of passenger traffic on their line, have been stopped and passengers are warned that they may have some difficulty in going through.

The N. G. S. R. Traffic Manager has issued a notice to-day stating that goods cannot be accepted for M. and S. M. R. broad-gauge, and that passengers are warned that trains are liable to be delayed.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway state that the Madras Mail due to-morrow was handed over at Walthair and will be between five and six hours late in reaching Calcutta, arriving probably between 2 and 3 p. m.

There is now no through connection with Madras, and the trains up and down only run as far as Raichur, at which station the G. I. P. Railway Staff only work so far as the traffic of that Railway is concerned, The M. and S. M. Railway Staff has come out to a man.

The strike has totally disorganised the traffic. Goods traffic has been suspended and the congestion is at its worst at Arkonam which is a very important junction, where three lines meet; trains to and from Bombay, Bangalore and Mettupalyam, respectively, pass this junction. A large pile of parcels, baskets, cases and bags have been lying there, awaiting transit. It is feared most of the perishable articles must have decayed and it is not unlikely that it may result in the spread of an epidemic of some sort.

The other grave trouble caused by the strike is in connection with the food supply.

"It is not," said some of the Society men, with whom our representative was conversing last evening, "that only men belonging to the Society have come out on strike but non-members have joined us. It is not possible to work railways by outward assistance of inexperienced men. It is a matter of great risk, we railway men have got a kind of a nerve. The confusion is still worse confounding, because we hear the metre-gauge system is not working. The men have come out there too."

Asked by our representative if it was not true that the authorities were absolutely confident of those men and relied on their loyalty?

"Oh yes," remarked one of them, "to spite us the Agent was going to entertain them. After this I don't think the "Loyalty Dance" will come off on the 30th instant."

This allusion, it seems, must have been in reference to the strike of the 6,000 men at Perambore Works.

Our representative made inquiries about the statement made by the Travelling Secretary of the Society at a meeting of the Railway employes at Madras, on Tuesday night, that the men of the East Indian, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways had sent him messages to say that they were in sympathy with the men out on the M. and S. M. Railway, and offered to go out.

The G. I. P. Railway officials informed our representative that there was no trouble on their line and they did not expect any either.

The Travelling Secretary's statement that 500 men of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were out, referred to the recent strike of the sledge hammerers in Bombay which has been already reported in these columns.

The strike on the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Bombay is unhappily, not ended, there being a thousand men out yesterday.

The mail from Madras, which was due at Raichur at 10 o'clock in the morning, had not arrived there when enquiries were made late last evening.

The Madras Mail from Bombay left the Victoria Terminus at 10 p.m. The authorities have put up on the platform a large notice as under:—

"Passengers proceeding by the 9 down mail at 22 o'clock, to stations beyond Raichur are advised that owing to strike trouble on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, it is not certain that this mail train will be able to get further than Raichur."

The attention of persons intending to travel by this train had been drawn to this notice by the coaching clerks, before the passengers were booked and many gave up the idea of travelling beyond Raichur under such uncertain circumstances.

The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants informed our representative that no trains were running on the Madras system.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 28.

In the Bank of Burma proceedings before the full bench of the Chief Court to-day, Mr. de Glanville on behalf of Mower, further addressed their Honours on the legal points urged by him in his petition and those contained in the officiating Government Advocate's certificate. Counsel laboured the third point in the certificate as being the most important not only to the present case but to Burma geuerally because it raised the question of duties and obligations of directors. There was no statute of law laying down what a director should do in his capacity as a director in the conduct of a company. There was no statute laying down his duties as manager of that company and the duties of a director could therefore only be gathered from legal decisions of courts, gathered from those decisions where it has been alleged that a director has been negligent in the performance of his duties, cases in which tribunals had to decide what were the duties of a director, It was impossible of course for any court to lay down a hard and fast rule, but they could gather general principles from cases decided, of which there were many in India. Teny had to depend on English cases. Counsel went on to the Act which provided that a director was not bound to go into accounts of figures himself, that he was entitled to employ skilled expert to do it for him and if that skilled expert did it and if the director had those accounts audited by a qualified auditor, he was entitled to accept them and in accepting them he committed no breach of duty, and there was no obligation for him to go into accounts and to verify figures. In other words, a director of a company was entitled to rely on the auditor. Counsel quoted the well-known case of Davey vs. Cory (House of Lords appeal) and also the decision of an earlier case which was quoted with the approval in the House of Lords in Davey vs. Cory, where it was stated that a director was not bound to examine the entries in any of the company's books, nor did the doctrine of constructive knowledge of a director impute to him the knowledge of contents of books,

Mower's defence was precisely the same as that of John Cory, i. e., that he relied upon his auditor.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914:—

Latest Mon'th.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
InMay1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1035000	1719825	634825	.....
InMay1913				
Bombay ...	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal.	3015000	5031925	2016925	.....
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913				
Bombay..	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

MY WORD!
KEATING'S KILLS

FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.
During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S
FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." A copy will be sent post free on application to—
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER.
Branch Offices—
New York (U.S.A.) 90 William St. Sydney (N.S.W.) 117 Pitt St.
Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., St. Gabriel St., MONTREAL, and Branches throughout Canada.

"LUTON"
HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

MEAD
Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our factory to your Door. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best Bicycle made. MEAD
Coventry Flyers
Defiance Punctures Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machines.
Agents wanted.
CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.
For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249 Hornby Road, Bombay.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief, whose health has much improved of late, was to leave Simla for Mahasu on the 25th.

Among the ruling Chiefs who are paying short visits to Simla at an early date are the Raja of Ratlam and the Nawab of Jaora.

The new ordinance of the Straits Government suppressing the professional bookmaker, comes into force on January 1st.

An association has been formed in Peking for the purpose of preserving and furthering Confucianism in China.

We read in a Honkaw paper that a course of studies in the Chinese language for German business men has been opened in the German Consulate. At present some sixteen gentlemen mostly members of German firms, are attending, the course, which promises to be a great success.

Many of the Chinese vernacular papers comment upon the accumulation of arms and ammunition at Peking and think that it points to a very bad state of affairs. Every arsenal in the Empire has been called upon by the Central Government to expedite the manufacture and despatch of these munitions of war though no official reason has been given.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Finance Member, will be entertained at a farewell dinner by the Indian community at Simla on the 17th June Sir Harnam Singh presiding. The Viceroy will give a dinner on the 23rd June to Sir Guy who will leave for Bombay in time to meet his successor (Sir William Meyer) there on the 27th June, his own date of departure for England being the 28th.

Dr. Bashamal Pritamdas Chandnani, L. M. and S., who has been charged by the Bombay Government, with the duty of making a malarial survey of Sind, has been ordered to commence his operations in the most malarial quarters of Karachi, and he is already there. Hyderabad will be his headquarters after about a month or so, and from there he will travel to the malarial parts of the Province for the purpose of carrying on his operations.

A useful bulletin issued from the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, treats of the cultivation and transport of tomatoes in India. The raising of the seedlings, irrigation, planting out, pruning and training are exhaustively dealt with, and also the important questions of picking, wrapping, packing and marketing. The opinion is expressed that if proper attention be paid to the cultivation of the tomato at Quetta and the proper packing of the produce, a large market can be found in India.

Rules for dealing with corrupt practices or intimidation at Municipal elections, under section 240 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, are notified in the current "Punjab Gazette". It is laid down that every petition against the return of any candidate on the ground of corrupt practice must be presented in writing to the Deputy Commissioner within one week of the declaration of the result of the declaration of the election (this limit may be extended by the Deputy Commissioner) and must be signed by a candidate or not less than five electors. The objector must also deposit security, not exceeding Rs. 2,000. The Deputy Commissioner will then hold or order a public enquiry into the charges.

The "Statesman" says: It is satisfactory to find a Bengali journal protesting in its editorial columns against the practice adopted with impunity by certain Calcutta papers of commenting on cases which are 'sub judice.' "How little Indian journals of the present day realise their responsibility" says the "Indian Mirror" is evident from the comments which are appearing in some of our contemporaries on the Barisal conspiracy case. This case is to come up for trial shortly, but the critics in question have already passed their judgment on it. This is, we are afraid, obstructing the course of justice. The facts of the case are not known to the public and only a court of law is competent to sift and analyse them at the present stage. The time-honoured custom of not commenting on a case that is 'sub judice' seems to be lamentably ignored.'

In the "Indian Witness" a Madras missionary gives his experience of the use of the prickly pear or thorny cactus, as fodder. During a period of scarcity, due to a succession of dry years, between 1891 and 1898 the Madras Government sent out notices in regard to the use of prickly pear as a forage plant, and the necessary tools for preparing it were supplied at the "taluq" cutcheries, these tools consisting of a knife, a pair of tongs, and some tweezers with which to cut out the thorns. The instructions were to cut out the thorns, cut the leaves into pieces of an inch or so in size, wash them thoroughly and give them to the cattle with a little bran and salt. By following the instructions, the Rev. N. R Manley had no difficuly in getting his oxen and milch cow to eat the plant, But, curiously, not a single ryot in the district would have anything to do with it, although Mr. Manley during a tour took special pains to demonstrate the value of the prickly pear. He induced the villagers' to come and witness the operation of preparing the stuff for feeding the oxen, but, while they looked on with astonishment, he says, it seemed to be quite sufficient for them to say it was never their custom to feed their cattle in that way, So far as Mr. Manley knew, his cattle suffered no inconvenience whatever from being so fed. The animals had their usual allowance of grain, though, when idle. Mr. Manley says, they needed only the prickly pear. As he remarks, it seems strange that in a country where fodder is almost always dear, and wher prickly pear is such a nuisance everywhere, the plant should not be better utilised.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(*Continued from page 6*)

Emperor's reign, both of which are doing excellent work. The famous old Charlottenburg Technical High School is more and more coming to be regarded as a pattern institute for the whole world. The Emperor William II is a frequent visitor to the Institute in question, where he listens with interest to the last word that has been said on wireless telegraphy, shipbuilding, etc. It is also due to the Emperor, that the student of engineering sciences has been enabled to prefix the letters. Dr. ing. (Doctor of Engineering Sciences) to his name, thus giving him an equal position with his colleagues of the older branches of learning.

The position held by Germany in the world of science has long been recognised, but it is only during the last twenty-five years that she has succeeded in taking a high place in the Arts and Crafts. More especially in the mother of all arts, architecture, can Germany claim to have made enormous progress. The gigantic emporiums of our great cities, our schools and hospitals, even our private dwellinghouses, both in the town and the country, have gradually developed a fixed, definite style of modern architecture. The chief peculiarity and quality of the new style is to be found in the fact, that the building material used is handled in a natural and intelligent manner, and that ornamentation of every description is regarded merely as the humble servant, and not the master of the whole edifice. Originally following England's example, but subsequently proceeding on purely independent lines, the Germany of William II has witnessed another new and important development, i. e., the co-operation of our aritist with our manufactures. The development of art manufactures has of course had to go through a probationary period, but today German productions of this class stand at the very head of the list. In Chicago, Brussels and Turin, German art manufactures obtained the highest recognition. A perusal of the well-known London Art Journal "The Studio" clearly reveals the enormous progress that Germany has made in this direction. Some ten years or so ago, a stray paragraph here and there was devoted to Germany, but now, after England, articles describing the progress of German art manufactures occupy the greatest space in this publication. To-day Germany produces art furniture, glass, china, gold and silver wares, woven good, and embroideries of the finest quality and most artistic and tasteful designs. Nor must book designing be left unmentioned, as in this particular branch Germany has accomplished wonders. The Emperor has shown his appreciation of the high state of development reached by Germany, in matters dealing with architecture and the other kindred arts by entrusting the work of designing a new palace for the Crown Prince to Professor Schultze-Naumburg, one of the best-known modern architects.

In music Germany has always stood facile princeps, and still continues to show that her forces are not exhausted. Men like Richard Strauss and Reger still worthily represent the highest developments of modern music, and Berlin has not only maintained, but has added to its fame as the musical capital of the world during the quarter of a century that the present Emperor has reigned. Consequently, it was a happy idea when the representatives of the art of music determined to pay a special form of homage to his majesty on the occasion of the celebration of his twenty-fifth jubilee. The well-known concert impressario, Hermann Wolff, is arranging a Bach-Beethoven-Brahms Festival in honour of the celebration in question, and as no pains are to be spared to render the event perfect of its kind, a truly great artistic production may be expected. German culture stands confronted in the future with many great and difficult problems but the energy with which all such difficulties have been overcome during the era of William II is a guarantee for the future.

L. ASCH

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Basbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona reopened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisrich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koesouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Kesoprulu), Banchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (21-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Ta-ta Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new iudustries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Corresponden ce Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

This Institute will bring success to you, the same way as it has brought success to thousands of others throughout the world. Write to-day and secure full particulars. Remember that this Institute supplies a thorough training at reasonable fees.

India wants good men—wants you—why not then acquire the knowledge which will assure you good position, pay and prospects.

We train you in the following:

Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Electricians' Course	Building Construction
Electric Light and Power	Sanitary Engineering
Short Electrical Course	Design of Bridges, Roofs etc.
Telegraphy (advanced)	Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design

Local Agents:—G. N. PARANJAPE, Bharucha Buildings, (N) Princess Street, Bombay.
W. McPHERSON, 13 (N) Crooked Lane (Off Waterloo Street), Calcutta.
Electrical Engineer, Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

Glymiel Jelly

For softening and Improving the Hands, Face and Skin generally, and for allaying irritation occasioned by Cold or Heat.

In metallic tubes As. 6, As. 10, Re. 1-0 from Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Proprietors

OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant careers of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

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O.T. and GIN

Gin (or Schnapps) is made nice and palatable, and full enjoyment of it is obtained by taking it with a little **O.T.**

Try this blend when having your next glass—it will be a revelation of delight to you, and you will never again be satisfied with Gin or Schnapps alone.

O.T. transforms the flavour wonderfully and really makes this spirit doubly enjoyable—it also imparts its own inestimable properties, and it lessens intoxicating or heady effects.

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

A Stimulant as Satisfactory as Alcohol.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control

Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909

Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Hirano, Tansan, etc.	Water (Hot or Cold)—	Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines—
Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing — lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.	gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.	improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

Ale, Beer, Stout—gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona), Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona), D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria, (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.), Pestonji Maneckji, (Forbes St.), Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road), Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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EN PASSANT.

The 'City by the ditch' has recently been briefly referred to in these notes, and a few weeks ago it was mentioned among other things that the statue to Lord Curzon had been erected on a spot near to the old Dhurrumtollah tank. This was an error. When the writer left Calcutta some years ago, it was spoken of as a practical certainty that this erection would be placed in the position named. It however embellishes the side of Outram Road not far from the location of the statues of the contemporary representatives of greatness in Military and Civil administration of their era, Lords Lansdowne, and Roberts, which a facetious critic described, I remember, as types of "failure and success,"—and seems to be as strictly guarded as was once, and might be still for all I know to the contrary, the Memorial effigy in the historic gardens of Cawnpore. The transformation of Calcutta, though not quite apace with Bombay, holds many remarkable features to one whose visits there have been interspersed by the lapse of a decade or so, a prominent mark being the magnificence of the trading establishments headed by Whiteaways which might hold its own in appointments with any similar place in the heart of our great Metropolis. The mania for building is now established and as leases fall in, or other contingencies arise, the former order of things in the style of many leading Calcutta shops, the single basement abutting on the street from the typical two or three storeyed house redundant in room space from which, it it stated, the description applied in the term "city of palaces" sprung (Bathgaets is one of the very few being a surviving example) will doff to the form of such an erection as will in a month or two grace the corner of the Esplanade, a spot orstwhile marked by Scott, Thompson's, and the brusque skill of that old celebrity Dr. Ferris, whose oddities and sayings are still quoted with fondness by the disappearing generation of Calcutta residents. It would require the graphic pen of an "Ian Maclaren" to perpetuate the career of this personality with the requisite reality and charm. The majority of his contemporaries came, lived and prospered for their third of a century or so, and finally retired for a re-attempted acclimatisation to the vagaries of the British weather, leaving the iron-grey Doctor, who knew more of the constitutional antecedents of Calcutta than any other living man still wedded to his desk, and his curious head-gear, the familar figure at "howa khana" time, preceding the dinner hour, in the roomy family landau with its magnificent pair of horses, and perhaps as a first-nighter at the old Chowringhee, or Dhurrumtolla, theatres; and, to the select circle of favoured friends, the centre figure of hospitality in his rooms that courted the southerly breeze across the maidan. All changed. No, 1 Esplanade will ere long be a prominent mark of architectural elegance,—blocks of modern flats with a basement for some enterprising firm to locate themselves in. Rumour has it that the renowned "Harrods" of Brompton are considering the practicability of carrying competition into the camp of the old established Calcutta firms which have prospered since early in the nineteenth century and made the fortunes of successive generations, an innovation that might not seem to be justifiable in view of the apprehension that the removal of the Government of India will mean a corresponding decline in business generally.

But so far there are no visible signs that the permanent exodus of the Powers named will make any material difference to this vast tap and bung of commerce, whose immensity can only be realised in any appreciable degree by the contemplation for an hour or two of the continuous congestion of traffic from Chandpal Ghat, via the Jetties to an area of several miles into the heart of the City. It would be quite possible for the casual visitor to the two great cities of India to relegate Calcutta to inferior importance from what would be gathered in a mere casual way by an ordinary impression. In Bombay it is impossible to get away from the signs of commercial impediments in cotton, coal, and general merchandise, for carts are everywhere in evidence rumbling on one's ears in the privacy of the residence, or hotel prolific in the leading thoroughfares ubiquitous, obstructive, but the living visible sign of commercial importance. In Calcutta, save for the temporary glimpse available from the conveyance that might transport himself and his chattels from the Railway terminus on the "Surrey" side, the visitor might rarely find himself in the locality of industrial bustle. His lines of sonjourn would happily be in the vicinity of Chowringhee, or the seclusion of Camac Street; his peregrinations confined to the borders of Dalhousie Square; while an evening delectation would comprise the six miles or so of broad roads and avenues skirting the great glory of the place—the Maidan.

Perhaps one of the leading features of improvement may be found in the extensions or the Howrah terminus of the East Indian, the Bengal Nagpur, and the East Coast railways, the development of which has probably set back once and for all the scheme proposed some fifteen years ago for a huge Central Station in the heart of Calcutta. A spot favoured for the site was Bentinck Street, a thoroughfare which still remains a reproach, being practically untouched by the renovating hands of the architect, and which is still within a stones throw of some of the most undesirable spots in the city. But Calcutta is essentially a place of slow awakening a failing, no matter where the responsibility lies, that has operated against the full meature of success and convenience which had been otherwise a reasonable expectation. The facilities for berthing steamers and handling goods are little improved during the past quarter of a century. The suggestion thrown out that the Docks should be extended and merchandise more centred there met with considerable objection, and, perhaps, consistently so, for there is apparently an utter absence of corresponding facilities for the local transit of goods, which would mainly depend upon one of the worst types of bullock carriage anywhere. Besides a somewhat meagre arrangement by the Port Trust authorities there is no railway communication between the Docks and the City. So that the alternative scheme is the extension of the jetties, and thereby, perhaps, the sacrifice of the picturesque by a necessary resumption of the river frontage for commercial purposes along the strand, now to the greater extent a lung of Calcutta.

But a word of caution to the would-be visitor to Calcutta may be recorded that will prevent him taking the route in the third and odd possible way from Bombay via the Deccan. A glance at the railway map might suggest that, for the sake of novelty, one might essay the line that leads via the 'metre gauge' system of the Deccan railways, where the distance, at any rate, does not appear deterrent, in which connection he would travel via Gadag and Guntakal. It is pretty clear that the through—passenger is a superfluity. It may be understood too that the odd itinerent, for the sake of saving a little money, (and a five-pound note in these days is a consideration) select second class accomodation, which certainly in England would suggest respectability, but in the eyes of the railway official world spells indifference to comfort, as it does to society generally in the proverbial snobbishness of the age, a sign of contempt. There are a large number of second class travellers who have no particularly fastidious or fine feelings on the point, and for these the Railway authorities apparently cater. On the ordinary trains there are two compartments, one first, and one second.

At least ten times as many people travel the latter method by the result being that for the greater part of a journey there is scarcely sitting room, while sleeping accomodation at night is invariably out of the question. The ordinary passenger train is the resource of the railway official himself, of subordinate grades, who travels on a free pass. The man, who pays, therefore, has no advantage, and, if it is his misfortune to affect the refinement of Western habits, he is often subject to extreme discomfort, if not actually revolting experience especially where the lavatory is concerned. Personal experience has proved that in every instance of travel in the second class accomodation by any, but Mail trains, this convenience is filthy to begin with,and by reason of its unsuitability to the customs of natives, generally, becomes, after an hour or two, repugnant to the man who has been accustomed to other conditions. Without going into details what a trip did mean by this particular route on a particular occasion a generale comment might be recorded on the 'fitness of things' in catering for the respectable man of moderate means in every railway, and, on every occasion, by some Indian railways. And, in this connection, facility should be given for grouping people who differ in customs. Let the particular class, who might object, have the ornate and the luxurious; and similarly, the man who treats a seat as a seat, and not as a squatting stool, and who retains some amount of consideration for the convenience of others in restraining his ideas of what bona-fide luggage is, the privacy and exclusiveness he considers reasonable. The bulk of attention of the authoritative railway official is naturally devoted to the mail, so that abuses, common to an ordinary passenger train, are not in evidence by that train. The failure obtains in the railway official who will not take responsibility or trouble in details relating to thecomfort of travellers,(more especially as affecting those who find it necessary to take up their quarters in a second class carriage and by other than the mail trains, but wink at overcrowding and the piling up of all manner of odds and ends, which might be sacks of merchandise, when a reasonable application of common sense and resource might obviate the difficulty. Even if it is found inexpedient to reserve accomodation to suit the habits of race and community, the Railway authorities should rigidly facilitate comfortable considerations for long distance travellers by night trains in first and second class carriages. As one can understand competition has not come to the point in Indian travelling where alternatives exist in every case,and we are without that strength of public opinion that could enforce reform in the matter of comfort and convenience. Sufference must remain the badge of a large majority and he, of moderate means, is the one who is compelled to submit to the inevitable. There should be no reason why the cheaper mode of travelling should not be available with comfort and witness.

A certain section of the East must remain as incompatible with the West in customs, in relation to travel, as in domesticity. This is apparently recognised by some railways in connection with lower classes of accomodation which are labelled accordingly, though in point of fact,owing to the prevailing apathy of the Railway working staff, such accomodation is more often taken up by travellers who are excluded from using it by Rules. It is quite unreasonable to imagine that anyone of Western refinement and ideas can accept with equanimity companionship with certain types of Indians who, though wealthy, possess most objectionable habits according to recognised standards of what is codsidered due to the feelings of another, and of decency. And it is the want of arrangement that should prevent a herding together of travellers so different in customs that often taxes the moderate purse beyond the limit of ability, or on the other hand operates against the facility of more extended travel for the sake of health and pleasure.

LE TATILLON.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "ARABIA," MAY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at noon on Sunday and which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Collins, Miss D	Roychand, Mrs D
Ellis, Miss E	Rankine, Mr W H
Gibbs, Mr H H, and Mrs	Sayyid Theya-b'in Fahar
Javeri, Mrs D M	Tarver, Mr R
Native Servant	Vines, Mrs
Parshad, Mr J	Wilkinson, Mr H E
Powell, Mr R M	Mrs child and infant
Partington, Mr W G	Woodhead, Mr A W

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Archer, Mr A C	Moore, Maj C H G
Bal, Mr S M	Muller, Mr J
Colley, Mr	Marx, Mr H M
Desai, Mr B J	Mirza, Mr A T
Davar, Hon Justice, Sir D	Robinson, Mr A C
	Rien, Mrs J L
Fraser, Mr D	Rae, Mr G R
Hamilton, Comdr A	Shelley, Major A D G and Mrs
Henley, Comdr C B	
Harper, Mr E	Sprott, Mr F W
Hoon, Mr P	Shore, Majo W F
Haigh, Miss M	Talyarkhan, Mr
Jardine, Mr M R and Mrs	Vandeleur, Col R S
	Ward, Mr C M, Mrs, 2 infants child and nurse
Krab, Mr O	
Kay, Major W H	Wright, Mr G T
Kanga, Mr J B	Wiggins, Mr G F
Keenan, Mr J	Wyndham, Mr and Mrs
Lloyd, Mr W J	
Metcalfe, Mrs J G E	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Davis, Mr T A	Gros, Mr E F
Fitzgerald, Major E	Mann, Dr H H

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Shields, Mr Jas	Walters, Mr A F

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

McConaghey, Lt-Col A.

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

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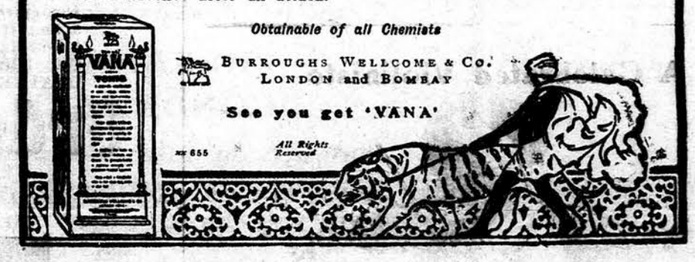

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

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DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nutritive properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

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is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

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"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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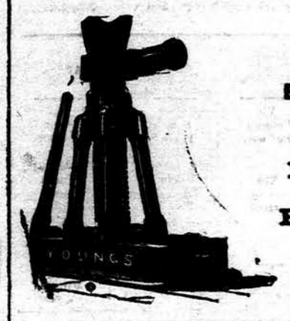
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

COCKFIGHTERS SURPRISED.

Lately cockfighters has been going on to a large extent in West Cumberland, and the promoters have been boasting of eluding the police. In mail week however, the police surprised a group at Ullcoats quarry, Egremont. Nearly 100 persons were present. The names of the ringleaders were taken, and all the birds, dead and alive captured.

WILD CAT SHOT.

A Tobermory correspondent states that a fine specimen of the wild cat, a genus now thought to be extinct in the Highlands of Scotland, has been shot by a gamekeeper on an estate on the west of Ross-shire. The cat weighed 9lbs., and measured over 3ft. It was beautifully striped, and had a bushy tail.

FINNISH PILOT SCANDAL.

A Helsingeors message says the Russian pilots' ignorance of Finnish waters is causing serious navigation scandals. The Norwegian steamer Patria bound for Borga, lost over 30 hours in endeavouring to enter the harbour, and finally the Russian pilots gave up the attempt. She only gained her port of destination under the guidance of Finnish pilots.

CHIEF CONSTABLES' UNIFORMS.

Considerable time was devoted at the annual conference of Chief Constables to the question of a distinctive uniform for the heads of police of England's cities and boroughs. It is understood that the conference, which was private and was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, had before it a detailed account of the suggested uniform, one which would, if utilised, represent a distinct improvement upon the sober habiliments that fall to the share of Chief Constables as a whole.

SLUGGISH BRAINS.

Dr. Herbert Rhodes, speaking at the annual conference of the Women's Total Abstinence Union, held at the New Central Wesleyan Hall, Westminster, dealt with the evil effects of alcohol in producing disease, insanity, and crime, and quoted statistics to show that it had a predisposing influence to tuberculosis. In the course of discussion a delegate said she had been told that the people of brewing communities, who were accustomed to use beer daily, were mentally not so alert as other people. In Burton-on-Trent for instance, the children were very slow in getting out of the of motor cars.

MISSIONARY'S SUFFERINGS.

The report of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, read at the Holborn Restaurant, contained a reference to the terrible suffering of a worker named Mr. Broughton, who had asked leave to volunteer for work among the Eskimos in the Rev. E. G. Peck's Arctic Mission. He spent the winter of 1911 and 1912 at Ashe Inlet, where he was terribly frost-bitten. Isolated from all medical help, he had to perform amputations upon himself and to endure great suffering until at length a ship arrived at the station. Even then he had a voyage of two months before he was within reach of skilled surgical treatment.

SWEDISH JOURNALISTS' VISIT.

For the purpose of promoting closer understanding between the two countries the chief editors of the leading Swedish newspapers have been invited to visit England. The arrangements, which are receiving the cordial support of the Swedish Minister, have been arranged by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce and the leading members of the Swedish colony in London. The Swedish journalists, who represent different shades of political thought, will include members of both houses of the Swedish Parliament. They will arrive in London on June 2, and will remain for a fortnight. During their stay they will be received by Count Wrangel at the Legation.

DECLINE IN CRIME.

Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., in his charge to the grand jury at the London Sessions said the calendar of crime was the lightest ever known in the history of the County of London. Although they had had in the course of the last three or four years variations, yet there had been a steady and progressive movement in the right direction. It was gratifying to know, Mr. Wallace added, that the newer methods which were now employed in dealing with prisoners were producing the results which had been anticipated. He referred to the Acts which had been passed during the last few years, which enabled prisoners convicted for the first time to be dealt with differently than under the old regime, and by which they were now usually bound over instead of being sent to prison. Everyone identified with the work of the Courts must rejoice in the results which had been attained.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC SALAD.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield, speaking at the Order of the Golden Age Hall, Brompton-road, gave some interesting information on the subject or rheumatism. Muscular rheumatism be said, could be brought on after a sudden change from heat to cold, after sudden exertion, or by toxic infection from bad teeth or septic tonsils. Much of the misery of the world was caused by rheumatism, not only by the pains, but by the interference with temper, equilibrium, wise judgment, and with the general harmony and restfulness of life. The essential thing in diet was to avoid game, fowl, and butcher meat, reduce the quantity of lentils, beans, and peas, and take a daily salad. There was nothing more valuable than salads, and the oil dressing was as important as the salad. The latter should not only be green, but fresh, highly grated and carrots or turnips should be spread over it. Such a salad was highly anti-rheumatic. People who were made bilious by oils should take apple sauce with the salad.

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind, annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE TWO SERVICES.

BELATED CONSTRUCTION.

With the belated entry into service of the battleship Centurion the fleet in home waters will reach the zenith of that effective strength which Mr. Churchill referred to in his speech at the Royal Academy banquet, when he said that during the summer months all the most powerful vessels of the fleet will be "constantly and instantly available." The armoured strength will receive no further addition until the battleship Ajax, now on her trials, and the battle cruiser Queen Mary, which is about to enter that stage become effective units during the autumn. In addition to these ships the financial year 1913-14 will witness the completion of the much overdue battleship Audacious—the last of the King George V. group—and the Iron Duke and Marlborough. The high-water mark of strength at which the home guard will be maintained during the summer months—the most important part of the year's training period—is not the result, however, of passing new ships into the fleet long after their programme dates, but has been brought about by the speeding up of refits. Under the new system the time-limit for refits has been reduced to one month, and, the overtime strike notwithstanding, it has been found possible by a readjustment of work in the dockyards to conform to this order. It remains to be seen if this "hustling" policy is after all the best in the end: that is to say, whether a system which enables "all the most powerful vessels to be constantly and instantly available during the summer months of the year" is not likely to be the product of scamped workmanship.

BATTLE PRACTICE RESULT FOR 1912.

Quite recently comment was made on the somewhat unsatisfactory position of the Dreadnoughts, with the pennants at their masthead, in the short-range gunnery competitions of 1912. Since that comment appeared the result of last year's battle practice, the supreme test of naval gunnery efficiency, has been published and the Dreadnoughts take a far better place in this long range annual gunnery competiton between ship and ship in our war fleet. Dreadnoughts occupy the first eight places on the list, the 12in. gun ship Colossus taking first place in the battleship list, while the 13.5in. gun ship Orion takes second place among capital ships. In the battleship and battle-cruiser list there are fifteen Dreadnoughts and eight pre-Dreadnoughts in the first 22 places. That is entirely satisfactory, although the 13.5in gun. ships, the Lion and Monarch, occupy places as low down as the 15th and 22nd respectively, when they were looked for higher up the list. The Dreadnoughts all are long range fighters, and they all did will at long range firing in 1912. Among themselves, however, the figure of merit varies very largely, the Monarch at the bottom of the Dreadnought list securing only 175 points, as against 368 points gained by the Colossus at the top of the list. The best heavy cruiser, the Monmouth, on the China Station, scored 365 points with her 6in Mark VII, guns, while the Warrior, of the Second Cruiser Squadron was close behind her with 363 points, 9.2in. and 7.5in. guns. The Yarmouth scored 745 points with 6in Mark XI. guns, and stands at the head of the light cruisers, and also at the head of the whole Navy. Torpedo craft will be treated in a further note.

INCREASING OUR RESERVES.

In view of the strain that may be placed on the Royal Naval Reserve during war time, now that arrangements are being made to arm a large number of merchant liners, it is expected that proposals to increase the numbers of both officers and men in this branch of our Naval Reserve will engage the attention of the Admiralty at an early date; if proposals to do this have not already been formulated. The best class of men to work the armaments of our merchant cruisers will obviously be merchant seamen who belong to the R.N.R; and if only sufficient numbers of efficient reserre men are now available to augment the active service ratings when all our warships are mobilised, it is evident that more men will have to be enlisted and trained for manning our armed merchantmen. There are at present 1,219 officers belonging to the R.N.R. available for the fighting fleet, should their services be required: and nearly 600 of these have undergone atleast 12 months' training in the fleet, and are in receipt of training fees. Many of these officers have undergone two years training in ships of the Second Fleet. But we are now drawing at least a hundred of these trained officers into active service, by a new supplementary list to augment the number of lieutenants in the Navy. It has been estimated that quite 12,000 officers and men would be required efficiently to fight the number of merchant ships that this country should arm in time of war, and therefore the reserves should be increased by at least this number. In making provision for a larger number of Naval Reserves, however, there is the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve to be considered, as a larger number of this force could be used in the fighting line to fill the places of Royal Naval Reserve men when they were required to man armed merchantmen.

TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY.

Major-General Sir William Knox, a well-known ex-artillery officer, in a letter to the "Times," has given a vivid description of what a battery should be capable of doing, and asks if such a task should be demanded of any amateurs, however gifted or if it is just to expose others to the dangers which inexpert handling of a murderous weapon may inflict upon them. We gather that, in his opinion, it would as well to turn the present artillerymen in the Territorial Force into riflemen, and to stiffen the Second Line by the substitution of one brigade of Regular Artillery for the present three brigades of Territorial Artillery in the division. A proposition such as this is not one on which an opinion can be formed off-hand, and questions of cost, tactics, and other factors are closely involved. Still, it is undeniable that the artillery of the Territorial Force presents a great difficulty in view of the limited time available for its training, that really efficient battery commanders are practically unattainable under our system; that, in the opinion of many, the proportion of guns is very high for a Home Defence Army; and that the necessity of such a high proportion would be lessened by the skilful professional use of the quick-firing gun. It would appear then that Sir William's suggestions are on the face of them worthy of some consideration.

A SURVIVOR OF MAHARAJPORE.

General Charles Dumbleton, who entered his ninetieth year on May 13 his commission as cornet in the East India Company's Service a few weeks after reaching his sixteenth year, and posted to the old 10th Bengal Cavalry. The gallant veteran served under Sir Hugh Gough during the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Maharajpore in December 1843 when the Maharattas were completely overthrown. Subsequently he took part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and later on he served with the 4th Bengal European Cavalry. For many years he was in the Public Works Department Punjab and in August 1884 he retired. General Dumbleton is we believe the only serviving officer who wears the sixpointed star—made from the captured cannon—which was granted to those present at Maharajpore.

THE R. U. S. I.

In presenting the accounts accompanying the annual report at the anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Colonel Sir William Hill, the chairman of the Finance Committee, made some remarks that are worth reproducing. He pointed out that during the first ten months of last year no less than 996 new members joined the similar Institution in India, and of these sixty-three were life members. During the twelve months of the same year the number joining the Royal United Service Institution at Whitehall was only 232, which, in comparison, seems anything but satisfactory. The Home Institution is a prosperous one, but, in Sir William's opinion, if the military authorities would give it more recognition, sympathy, and assistance, on similar lines to those obtaining in this country its prosperity and sphere of usefulness would be very largely increased. For our part, we cannot think that its value is underrated, but it may possibly have been overlooked.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

POLICEMAN'S HAT—AND HEART.

Women in isolated cottages in the country (the "Glasgow News" points out) are often annoyed by tramps soliciting alms, and to throw dust in their eyes it is a common ruse to have a man's hat hanging conspicuously inside the door. This plan is perfected in an Ayrshire cottage, where a policeman's helmet is seen in the lobby as soon as the door opens.

Your tramp may, by mistake, call at a policaman's cottage, but he does not always fare badly there. One of the tribe knocked at a wayside door recently, and the policeman who happened to live within answered the door himself. With evident alarm the man blurted out, "does Mike So-and-so stay about here?" "What is he like?" said the policeman, and receiving a very vague description in reply, he made pretence of going inside to ask the wife.

Reappearing in a minute or so with his hand held behind his back, he said, "Would you know Mike if you saw him?" "Yes," replied the tramp. "Is this anything like him?" asked the good-natured bobby, and he held out a substantial buttered scone.

With a broad grin of relief and satisfaction the tramp said, "That's the very chap."

AN ETERNAL COMPLAINT.

Is there any connection, asks a correspondent in the "Marchester Guardian," between the charges of malingering against female workers in the mills of East Lancashire, and the following conversation that took place in a Darwen chemist's shop last week?

Chemist (to husband of insured worker): "How is your wife getting on?"

Husband: "Hoo's no better yet."

Chemist: "Is it rheumatism?"

Husband: "Neaw; hoo's getten a eternal complaint."

ABDUCTION OF A TAIL.

What is regarded as the funniest essay sent in to the Manchester branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (says the "Daily Dispatch") is from a boy of thirteen. From this we cull the following with respect to the docking of horses' tails:—

"It must be a terrible feeling for the horse when its tail is about to be abducted. Besides, it is a mean-spirited man who would be so cruel as to take away the horse's only weapon, his tail. I will not explain how this tail acts as a weapon to a horse as much as a suit of clothes does to us. For instance, a fly shows signs of irritation to a horse, which is not only locked up in harness, but has also a short tail. Is it not an unpleasant position to be in? If a horse should go without a necessary article, why not a cow undergo the same predicaments? There is hardly a suitable excuse. No doubt horses look extremely nice when cut short, but are we to sacrifice its appearance to its feelings? Why, surely not.

THE FALL OF KEIR HARDIE.

Few people know the real reason for the Labour party's lack of independence. I will tell it you (wiites "Mr. Gossip" in the "Daily Sketch"). While Mr. Keir Hardie wore a deerstalker cap and a corncob pipe he was the darling of Revolt. But when he abandoned them he became lost in the orthodox crowd; and now that he has trimmed his hoary locks and docked his bushy beard you would not known him from a bank director. I met him on the Embankment on Sunday; he was on his way to Trafalgar Square. Dockers with badge and sash padded alongside the one time revolutionist. They looked at him casually and passed on. "He was wearing a blue butterfly tie!"

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

In the bad old days not so very long ago, travellers, when they reached the Belgain frontier, were compelled to leave their compartments in the middle of the night in order to be present at the Customs examination at their luggage.

A train in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was travelling reached the frontier at midnight, and the Customs officials made their customary raid into her compartment (says the "Daily Telegraph"). Roughly awakened from her beauty sleep, and not in the best of humours, Mme Bernhardt refused to descend.

The officials uncoupled the actress's carraige, dumped her luggage on the platform, and went through it with conscientious vigour.

"You are not going to leave without me?" cried the actress. "Be so kind as to couple my carriage at once."

"When we have completed our examination," replied the inspector, and went on rummaging with redoubled zeal. But he did not know with whom he had to deal. The actress took up a portmanteau, placed it between the rails a few yards in front of the engine, and calmly seated herself.

"And now," she said, "you can go on if you please." This lesson in manners soon afterwards produced a change in the Belgian Customs.

WHAT THE "PECKER" PICKED.

Mrs. Mildmay, wife of the M. P. for Totnes, speaking at a reception last night, told the story of a man who described himself as a "pecker." He explained that he picked fruit in the summer, hops in the autumn, pockets in the winter, and oakum in the spring.

NIGHT BIRDS.

"I am inclined to suspect the sobriety of the last student in our class." "Why so?" "When I asked him what were his favourite studies in ornithology, he replied, "Swallows, bats, and larks."—"Judge."

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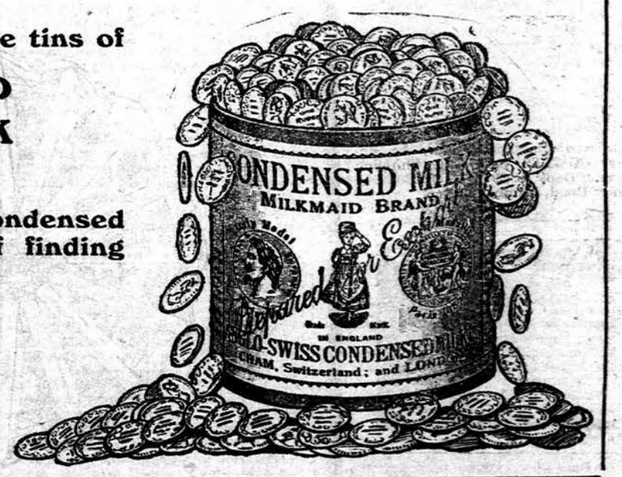

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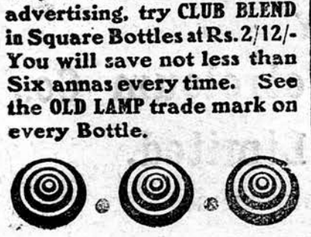

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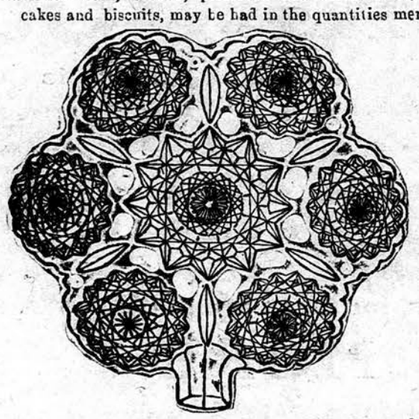

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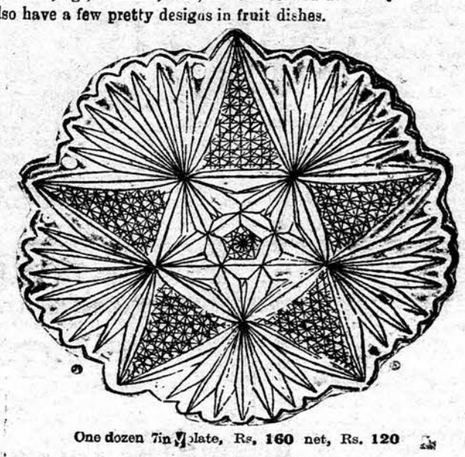

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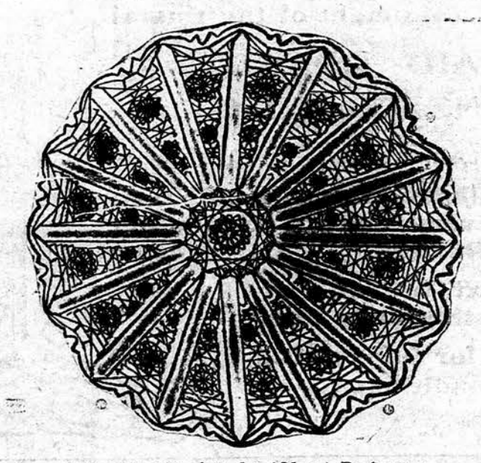

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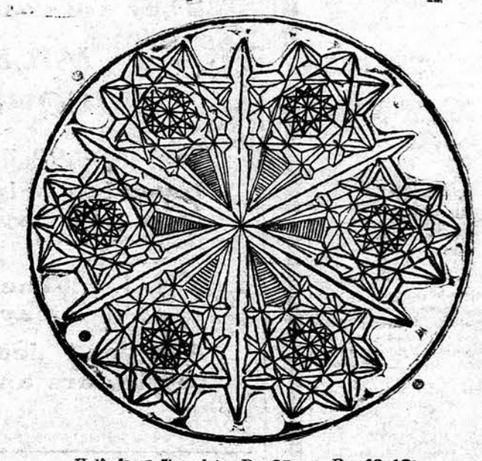

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